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WASHINGTON.

The Investigation of the New-York Custom-House Frauds.

Debates in Congress on the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Passage of a Bill in the Senate for the Reduction of the Army.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Treasury officials are engaged in examining the extent of the drawback frauds in the New-York Custom-house. The investigation thus far shows that they are probably greater than at first supposed, and may possibly reach $1,000,000. It is estimated that one-half of the more recent claims, judging from the character of the papers on file here, are bogus. The fraud has been carried on for two years with boldness and impunity, and it seems strange that it has not sooner been discovered.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The debate on the suffrage constitutional amendment in the House to-day was of a very able character, and brought out the best talent in that body. It is not often that the galleries listen to a spirited controversial debate between such leading men as BOUTWELL, SHELLABARGER, BINGHAM, JAMES F. WILSON, GARFIELD, JENCKES, and ELDRIDGE. The discussion of to-day was almost wholly confined to these gentlemen, and it progressed so far, that nothing but the lateness of the hour prevented a vote on the proposition and the amendments thereto, to-day. Judge BINGHAM came out with one of his brilliant rhetorical speeches in support of his amendment, which takes the very broad ground of universal suffrage everywhere, black or white, Union or rebel.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States of sound mind and over twenty-one years of age, the equal exercise of the elective franchise, subject to such registration laws as the State may prescribe, at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election. Except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been, or shall be, duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony at common law.

Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment provides that no State shall enforce any law or regulation requiring any property or religious test, nor other disqualification, except for participation in rebellion. Mr. BOUTWELL moved the previous question on an amendment of his own, providing that, in addition to the prohibition of any discrimination on account of race or color, there shall be no test of education, religion or property. This was rejected by 45 to 95, without the yeas and nays. The indications are that the House will confine itself to the simple proposition reported from the Committee, which only prohibits discriminations on account of race, color or previous condition of slavery. A vote in the House will be reached to-morrow. The same question was debated in the Senate to-day, and the feeling there in reference to the scope of the amendment appears to be the same as in the House. The discussion to-day took a wide range, and the old question of States Rights cropped out in every imaginable shape. GARRETT DAVIS ventured on a little prophecy that a Cyrus would come and destroy the Republican Party, which merely provoked some laughter. Senator POMEROY advocated woman suffrage, but his amendment will not get many votes. The debate will probably be closed to-morrow and the vote taken.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Major-Gen. INGALLS was before the House Military Committee to-day, and was examined on the subject of reducing the staff departments of the army. He gave it as his opinion that it was practicable to consolidate the quartermaster's, commissary and pay departments all into one. He said the functions of these departments assimilated to each other in a great measure, and he himself had performed on some occasions the duties of officers of all three grades. With the exception of Gen. HUMPHREYS, Gen. INGALLS is the first staff department officer to express the opinion that such measures of consolidation in the army are practicable. The Senate passed a bill which came from the Military Committee, aiming at a partial reduction of the regular army. It refers principally to officers of the lower grades, and, among other provisions, enacts that the grade of Regimental Commissary shall be abolished; that fourteen military bands be discharged; that the term of enlistment be five years, and that only fifty Second Lieutenants shall be appointed in the army annually. An amendment was adopted providing that it shall be unlawful to fill the two vacant Brigadier-Generalships until the prohibition is repealed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day, with that clause in the House bill which provides for the consolidation of the South American Missions omitted. The items are reduced in some of the estimates and increased in others, so that the figures are substantially the same as those which passed the House. It is very probable that the Senate will pass the bill in its present form, leaving the South American Missions as they are at present. Should the House refuse to concur, a committee of conference will have to settle the point.

MINING IN THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The report of ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, P. H. D., United States Commissioner of Mining for the Pacific States and Territories, was last week presented in the House, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed. It will make a volume of perhaps 200 pages. The report contains a great deal of interesting matter. Certain States and Territories are omitted altogether—for instance, Washington, Oregon, and New-Mexico—the Commissioner not being able to go everywhere in person, and there having been no appropriation at his disposal for the employment of assistants. It is understood that the Commissioner's estimate of the bullion product of 1868 shows a large falling off from that of 1867; and a portion of his report is devoted to a discussion of the reasons of this decrease and the necessary remedies. Like his predecessor—Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE—Mr. RAYMOND strongly urges a uniform mining law, and the establishment of a National School of Mines. His discussion of the present condition and prospect of Comstock mining, and his description of White Pine, are looked for with interest. He is understood to be a moderate advocate of the Sutro tunnel. Mr. RAYMOND's position as an educated engineer, and Editor of the *American Journal of Mining*, a recognized authority, adds weight to his opinions on all the subjects discussed by him. The public printer will issue the report without delay, and the Commissioner is reticent as to its particular contents, preferring it to be made public as a whole, rather than by piecemeal.

RAILROAD GUARANTEES.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, at its meeting to-day, discussed the new scheme of guaranteeing the payment of the interest and not the principal of bonds which may be issued by railroad companies for the construction of their lines. The Committee agreed to support a measure of this character for a northern and southern line to the Pacific, but no definite sum was agreed on for either road.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The Senate Post Office Committee will begin the investigation of the scheme to establish a postal telegraph system on Monday next. Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph line, and others, will then be heard on the subject.

THE WELLS, FARGO & CO. CONTRACT.

Postmaster-General RANDALL was before the Committee on Public Expenditures to-day, and gave a history of the present contract with WELLS, FARGO & Co., the same in substance as given in reply to the House resolution printed in the TIMES more than a month ago. He stated, among other things, that this contract was strongly approved at the time it was made by HORACE GREELEY and other leading men in New-York in a conference at the Astor House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

THE PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

About a week ago Senator MORTON introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. MARY LINCOLN, widow of the late President of the United States. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Pensions. To-day, Mr. VAN WINKLE, the Chairman of that Committee, made a report, in which the Committee say, in substance, they are unable to perceive that Mrs. LINCOLN, as the widow of the late President, or in any other character, is entitled to a pension under the letter and spirit of any existing law. The Committee are aware the friends of the resolution expect to make a permanent provision for the lady under the guise of a pension; but no evidence has been furnished to them or reasons assigned why such provision should be made. If such was the intention, the Committee submit the reference should have been made to some other Committee. The Committee on Pensions, at least for some years past, have not thought it compatible with their duty, or the objects of their appointment, to recommend in any case the granting of any special pension, or any pension of a greater amount than is allowed by some general law. If they thought the amount so allowed too small, they would feel it incumbent on them to report a general bill for like relief in all similar cases. If the increase proposed was on account of extraordinary military or naval services, the proper reference would be to the Military or Naval Committee. Under all these circumstances the Committee have no alternative but to report against the passage of the general resolution.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner ROLLINS, in accordance with the section of the Internal Revenue law which does not require actual competition alone as the condition for the same or equal taxation, decides that if two or more gas companies are located within the corporate limits of any city or town, or if two or more companies are so located, whether within the same corporate limits or not, that they can compete with each other, they are liable to pay the same rate of tax, which rate is to be determined by the monthly product of the company having the largest production. The above decision is based upon questions which have been under consideration concerning the rates of taxation proper to be assessed upon the gas companies of Boston and East Boston.

The Commissioner has written a letter stating that the law imposes no penalty upon dealers in tobacco for non-compliance with the requirements of section 78 of the law in the matter of making monthly inventories. Persons, however, who continue to sell and neglect it or refuse to make such inventories necessarily fall under suspicion. If upon examination of their stock it shall be found to be unstamped, the presumption is that no tax has been paid upon it, and it should be reported to the Collector for seizure, and then the burden of proof will be upon such dealer to show cause why proceedings shall not be commenced for the forfeiture of all such unstamped goods to the United States. In the absence of any inventory, officers are not supposed to know that a dealer is selling old stock.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander H. F. DAVIS has been detached from the command of the naval station at League Island and ordered to the Naval Academy. Surgeon SCHOFIELD has been detached from the naval rendezvous at Boston and Surgeon POTTER from New-York, and both placed on waiting orders.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds will be issued from the office of the Register of the Treasury to-day in the amounts of $640,000 each to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies. The total amount of bonds issued during the present month to the Pacific Railroad Companies, including the above, is $1,920,000.

PROHIBITION AGAINST JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY presented the petition of the Attorney-General of Virginia, and of JAMES LYONS, of counsel with him, stating that on the 8th of May last a man named GRIFFIN was arrested and committed to jail according to the laws of Virginia, on the charge of felony. After conviction he was sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for two years. On the 9th November J. C. UNDERWOOD, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, discharged the prisoner, on the ground that Judge SHEFFEY, Judge of the Circuit Court, was not a competent judicial officer, he being disqualified under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. This proceeding against the Judge was illegal. No rule was served upon him, and besides it was a fact that SHEFFEY was in 1867 duly and legally appointed a Judge according to the Constitution of Virginia. Subsequently SALLY ANDERSON was sentenced by the Judge of Henrico County to be hung for arson, and similar sentence was passed upon JAMES PETER PHILLIPS for murder, and these parties were also released by Judge UNDERWOOD, on the ground that Judges MONCURE, JAYNES and RIVES were disqualified for the reason alleged as to Judge SHEFFEY. The petitioners pray in behalf of the State of Virginia a speedy remedy, and that a writ of prohibition be issued, directed to Judge UNDERWOOD, restraining him from any further action in the cases above mentioned, and especially in that of JAMES PETER PHILLIPS, in derogation of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Virginia. The Supreme Court granted a writ to show cause, &c., returnable on Friday next, and the motion is set down for argument on that day.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks.

Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

It is expected that the correspondence in the Banks-Grant affair will be given to the public within a day or two from Gen. GRANT's headquarters. There appears to be no doubt as to Gen. BANKS having received positive orders to supersede Gen. GRANT, and the correspondence, when published, will show this fact. Of the truth of this I have the most positive assurances from unquestionable authority. Gen. BANKS had a protracted interview with Gen. GRANT this morning.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

The President presented the credentials of Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Senator elect from Michigan, which were read and placed on file.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial from Rev. Dr. McCOSH, President of Princeton College, and the Professors of that institution, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable them to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, and stating that such observations can be best made in southern parts of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the repeal of the duty on plants and seeds.

Also a petition of GEORGE B. UPTON, a merchant of Boston, remonstrating against the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims as unjust to himself and other American claimants, inasmuch as it proposes to put upon the same footing claims of British subjects which have arisen out of disagreements in regard to general questions of neutrality, and claims of American citizens for losses by piracies committed by British built, British manned, and British armed vessels which left British ports under the protection of the British flag, and burned American ships without taking them into port for condemnation, and without any action being taken by the British Government when the matter was brought before them, to prevent the same. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER said he had hesitated as to whether he should present the memorial in open or secret session, but considering that the subject to which it related had received such wide publicity on both sides of the water, he had decided to lay it before the Senate in open session.

THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER also presented the petition of the National Executive Committee of Colored Citizens for the passage of a bill to secure the application of the Homestead Law to certain lands in the lately rebellious States for the benefit of the colored persons. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The President laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives transmitting the papers in relation to the MCGARRAHAN case.

Mr. MORTON moved to refer the bill for the relief of Mr. MCGARRAHAN, with the accompanying papers, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FERRY supposed that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) did not mean any reflection upon the Committee on Private Land Claims, which had already examined the case and reported upon it, but his motion implied such a reflection.

Mr. MORTON said that he certainly meant no reflection on the Committee on Private Land Claims. He had moved to refer the claim to the Judiciary Committee because he believed it involved a question which could be better considered by that Committee than any other.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that it would not be referred to the Judiciary Committee, but would be left with the Committee that had already examined it in part.

Mr. MORTON repeated that he meant no disrespect to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The bill had been considered by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and ought to have been referred at first to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, because it involved a question of law. He was surprised that the gentleman from Connecticut should wish to have the claim again referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, especially as that Senator had already committed himself upon it.

Mr. FERRY said he did not understand what was meant by the remark that he had committed himself upon the bill. He still thought that the bill ought to go to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. CONNESS denied that the claim involved any question requiring investigation by the Judiciary Committee, and insisted that it belonged properly to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The Senator from Maine, (Mr. FESSENDEN,) speaking of this claim the other day, had referred to a letter to the Commissioners of the General Land Office, signed by him (Mr. CONNESS,) as the secret of his action in this bill. He wished to have it understood that there were no secrets connected with his action on public affairs, and added very emphatically, that whoever said or implied the contrary said or implied what was false. The claim was one of a class peculiar to the part of the country which he in part represented, a class of claims which had embarrassed and delayed the development of the resources of the State, and caused much ill-feeling among the citizens, and he had voted for the report of the Committee because he believed it would be the proper way of disposing of the claim.

Mr. FESSENDEN read from the *Globe* to show he had used the word "secret" in another connection than that in which the Senator from California (Mr. CONNESS) had understood him to use it, and had not intended to cast any reflections upon that Senator. He could not see what occasion the Senator from California (CONNESS) had for speaking with so much heat, and he could only attribute it to a very sensitive state of mind. The letter of the Senator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office had not struck him (Mr. FESSENDEN) as a document of which its signers should feel ashamed, but if they took a different view he could not help it.

Mr. CONNESS did not seek the approbation of the Senator from Maine for his conduct. He had said what he thought it right to say in view of the previous remark of the Senator from Maine, and he was now willing to let the matter rest. After further discussion Mr. MORTON withdrew his motion, and the bill and papers were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also a bill, at the request of its friends, and without committing himself to its support, to aid the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad Company, of Texas, in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government of the United States the use of the same for military and postal purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HARLAN's bill authorizes the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Jefferson, Texas, to San Diego, California, and proposes a guarantee of interest on thirty thousand bonds per mile. The guarantee is also to be made for the following railroads: From Dallas, Texas, to Shreveport, from Memphis to Little Rock, and from Cairo to Fulton.

REVIEW OF JUDGMENTS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to further the administration of justice, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It provides that after July 1st next no final judgment of a Circuit or District Court shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal, unless the writ be sued out or appeal be taken within three years after the entry of such judgment; and that, in like manner, appeals must be taken to the Circuit Courts within one year, except in the case of infants, &c. The bill further authorizes the Supreme Court to amend writs of error in cases where certain formalities have not been complied with, and provides for the correction of various defects in indictments, &c.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the following bills:

Mr. ROBERTSON—To extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims of loyal citizens for property taken during the late war.

Mr. FOWLER—To authorize the payment for stores furnished the Engineers' and Ordnance Departments.

Mr. SUMNER—In relation to the competency of witnesses; and authorize imprisonment with hard labor in certain cases; to provide for the trial and punishment of accessories to criminal offences; and the House bill, remitting penalties where, through inadvertency, instruments have been improperly stamped.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back unfavorably the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. MARY LINCOLN.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad; also, on the House bill to regulate the disposition of lands that may be granted in aid of railways; and favorably the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in securing the navigation of the Mississippi River immediately above the Falls of St. Anthony.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill with amendments. The provision for consolidating various Central and South American Missions, is stricken out.

A VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill providing for the sale of lands to aid in the construction of the West Virginia Central Railroad.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the Company 6,250 sections of land, to be selected in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, at seventy-five cents per acre in preferred stock, on condition that $400,000 be expended in improving and settling said lands within ten years.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the order of the day—the proposed constitutional amendment.

MR. DIXON'S SPEECH.

Mr. DIXON, being entitled to the floor, made an argument against it. He insisted that the power to regulate suffrage was an essential of the Constitution of a State having a republican form of government, and that, therefore, no such State could divest itself of that power either voluntarily or upon compulsion without thereby losing its republican character. It was for this reason that the Constitution, originally formed, avoided all interference with suffrage in the States. The early statesmen had all regarded this as a tender point to be strictly guarded by the State Constitutions, and no State had any more power to relinquish its control over suffrage within its own limits than it had power to abolish a republican form of government and set up a monarchy.

Mr. DIXON concluded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have already said that the question before the Senate is not merely a question of suffrage, but that it goes to the very founding of republican government, and strikes at the powers of the States to determine and establish each for itself the qualifications of its own voters. It is important to bear in mind this distinction. There are in the State of Connecticut, and doubtless in all the States, many who are in favor of universal suffrage without distinction of race and color, who yet cling to the right of each State to decide as to the qualifications of its own voters. The pending constitutional amendment proposes to transfer this right from the States to the General Government, by the consent of three-fourths of the States; but the character of the Government is as much changed by this mode of effecting the transfer as if it were done by act of Congress. All the States will not consent to the change, and those States which do not thus consent will be deprived by external power, of the essential characteristic of self-government, as completely as if the change were made by a mere law of Congress. Even the consent of a State, however freely rendered, would not prevent the necessary consequence, viz.: The loss of the vital and essential element of self-government in the power of deciding freely, independently and without appeal, upon the qualifications of voters. Therefore, it will be found that many advocates of negro suffrage will condemn and oppose this attempt to overthrow the State Governments, and reduce them to utter insignificance by the establishment of the principle involved in this amendment. They are unwilling to see the ancient Commonwealth which won one national independence, and formed one national Government, together with the younger sisters who fill up the number, of an United States, reduced from the proud position of independent, self-governing republics, to the humble and helpless condition of subject provinces, whose people exercise the right of suffrage under conditions and regulations imposed by a central power. For myself, I can only speak for Connecticut; for a brief period I may still speak for her in this Senate Chamber, and for her and her people I protest against this proposal to strip her of the distinguishing badge of her sovereignty, the chief remaining sign and evidence that she is still the proud Republic which she has been for more than two hundred years, and, I trust, for untold centuries she will continue to be. In her own good time, and by her own will and pleasure, she may, when she sees fit, extend, as she has heretofore the exercise of her undoubted and unquestioned rights seen fit to deny to the colored race the right of suffrage. Meanwhile, she inflicts on that race no wrong. If her Constitution forbids their voting, her statutes also exempts them from all taxation. It is possible that sooner or later, if left to the exercise of her own generous and just convictions of duty, in view of the general enfranchisement of the black race, extend the same privilege to her own colored people. But I think I may safely say that her people will not willingly consent that her ancient laws on this subject shall be altered by the action of other States. Whatever she does in this regard she must do voluntarily and freely. When she acts, she must grant, or at least acknowledge and confer a privilege; not like a galley slave, be scourged to the performance of a neglected duty. For myself, I cannot conceive how any true son of Connecticut, who cherishes her stainless honor and high renown, and feels a just pride in her illustrious history, can consent that she should be compelled, by the action of any external power, to strike from the Constitution the provisions relating to suffrage which she has deliberately established and persistently maintained. I trust no such humiliation is in store for that proud and patriotic State. Now, as ever, she is proverbial for her spirit of independence, and for her unyielding resolution to manage her domestic affairs, civil and religious, in her own way. For still her gray rocks tower above the sea that crouches at her feet a conquered wave.

"'Tis a rough land of earth and stone and tree,
Where breathes no castled lord or cabined slave;
Where thought and tongues and hands are bold and free,
And friends will find a welcome—foes a grave;
And where none kneel save when to Heaven they pray,
Nor even then, unless in their own way."

Mr. POMEROY moved to amend the Constitutional Amendment by striking out the words, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and to insert instead, "for any reasons not equally applicable to all citizens."

Mr. POMEROY then addressed the Senate, commenting upon the statement of Mr. WILSON yesterday, that the advocacy of equal rights had been, and was still unpopular everywhere throughout the country, and had cost the Republican Party many votes. He said that if that party were to abandon the cause of equal rights, it would lose all its votes, because the people would no longer have a motive for sustaining it, nor would it be worth sustaining. The advocacy of equal rights instead of being a source of weakness to the party, was really the source of all its strength. He would have the party raise high the banner of equal rights, and by one comprehensive amendment strike out from the Constitution all distinction between citizens as to their rights before the law on account of race, color, condition or sex.

Mr. MORTON, from the Select Committee on Representative Reform, reported with a slight amendment, the joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. BUCKALEW, to amend the Constitution so as to compel the choice of Presidential electors directly from the people, and advocated it in a brief speech. The fact that the people now voted directly for the electors depended, he said, upon State laws, which might at any time be repealed, and it was desirable that this right should be secured to the people by a constitutional provision.

Mr. DAVIS said he would meet the proposition of the Senator from Kansas, affirming the equal rights of all citizens, with a much better founded and more philosophical proposition, namely: That every State in the Union is entitled to all the rights and privileges under our Constitution that any other State is entitled to. The party in power had ignored this great truth and deprived certain States of their constitutional rights, by various schemes of force and fraud. But he warned them that their domination was approaching an end. He cared not who the deliverer might be. If the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) would undertake the great work, he (Mr. DAVIS) would follow him as an humble follower. He did not expect to live many years; but he did hope to see the day of that deliverance, after which he would be prepared to depart in peace.

Mr. FERRY took the floor to speak upon the Constitutional Amendment, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was lost.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate took up the bill to provide for a reduction of the military forces and for other purposes.

Several amendments were reported by the Military Committee.

Mr. CONKLING then moved an amendment providing that the vacant Brigadier-Generalships shall not be filled at present, which was adopted.

The bill was then passed in the following form:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the grade of Regimental Commissary in the cavalry regiments shall be and it is hereby abolished, and the Lieutenants now holding the appointments of Regimental Commissary may be assigned for duty to the companies of their regiments, and shall fill the first vacancies that may occur in their respective grades of First or Second Lieutenants in the regiment to which they now belong, and nothing herein contained shall affect their relative rank with other Lieutenants of their grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the grade of Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Regimental Hospital Steward and Veterinary Surgeon are hereby abolished, and the number of corporals in each company of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall be reduced to four; and the said non-commissioned officers shall have the privilege of receiving an honorable discharge, with full pay and allowances to the actual date thereof, if they shall so elect in preference to remaining in the service in such other grades as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That fourteen of the bands authorized by section 7 of the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment," approved July 28, 1866, not to include the band at the Military Academy, shall be honorably discharged without delay, and their discharges shall take effect so as to entitle them to receive full pay and allowances to the actual date thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the term of enlistment for all arms of the service shall hereafter be five years.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the corps of Judge-Advocates of the army be, and the same hereby is, fixed at ten members; and the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill all vacancies which have occurred or may hereafter occur therein.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That to insure a proper observance of Sunday, it is hereby made the duty of all commanding officers of posts, regiments and companies, under direction of the Commanding General of the army, to dispense with all parades, drills and reviews, other than inspections on that day, except so far as may be needful for the preservation of proper military discipline; and the Commanding General of the army shall, on the passage of this act, issue a general order prescribing the duty to be performed by the troops on Sunday, which order shall not, however, interfere with any duties which may be required in time of war or of public danger.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of law now applicable to commissioned officers, respecting confinement for offences, charges of which have or have not been duly preferred, shall hereafter be applied to all enlisted men, and they shall not be confined or held in arrest without trial for a longer period than commissioned officers would be held under similar circumstances. No officer, or enlisted man, who shall be placed in arrest for any offence, for which he shall have been or may be duly convicted, shall receive any pay for the period during which he may have been or may be in arrest or confinement, either before or after trial, on account of such offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer or enlisted man, who shall be unfit for duty by reason of the habitual use of any intoxicating liquors or drugs, or by reason of any disease incurred through his own immorality, shall receive any pay for the period during which he is so unfit for duty.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of appointments of Second Lieutenants to be made in the army shall not hereafter exceed fifty annually until otherwise ordered by Congress.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall hereafter be appointed a Regimental or Post Chaplain whose age exceeds forty years, nor shall any Post Chaplain remain longer than five years at any post, and when relieved from duty his place shall be supplied by a chaplain of a different Christian denomination; nor shall the two vacancies existing in the grade of Brigadier-General be filled until this prohibition shall be repealed.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the Senate then took up and passed the bill for the relief of Lieut.-Col. JOHN R. DAVISON, of the United States Army. It repays him about $200 stolen while in his custody many years ago and by him made good to the Government at the time.

Mr. CONKLING moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn till Monday next. Lost.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. CONKLING for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether any legislation is necessary in regard to taking the next census was then passed.

At 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from leading citizens in New-York and Brooklyn, asking consent of the United States to create, as a post road, a bridge over the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn. Referred, with the bill yesterday introduced by Mr. BARNES, to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $5,740,000 for deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year.

PATENT OFFICE EXPENSES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $54,766 to pay the salaries and contingent expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869. Referred to the Committee on the Whole.

EXPLOSIVE LIQUIDS.

Mr. MOORHEAD introduced a bill to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal oil, crude petroleum and other products. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish to the House any information he may have, showing that the people of Hayti and San Domingo are desirous that their Governments shall become part of the United States. The resolution was adopted.

The House then at the 12:30 proceeded to private business.

ROCK ISLAND.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Senate amendment to the House bill confirming the title to Rock Island in the Mississippi River, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to close the land system in the States where the public lands do not exceed [illegible] acres. Passed.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY in its advocacy.

Mr. KELLEY argued in favor of the right and duty of Congress to put in force the latent power which it held over the question of suffrage in the several States. By what other means could Congress secure to each State a republican form of government. By no other means than by the passage of such a bill as had been reported from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KELLEY said that the doctrine of Congressional control of suffrage, as enunciated in the speech of Mr. BOUTWELL and in the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, was no new doctrine to him. Three years ago, upon the floor of the House, he had advocated that doctrine, though but few at that time were ready to give it countenance, and had supported it by reference to the same weighty authorities which had been cited in the present debate. The proceedings of the Federal Convention of 1787, as well as of the several State Conventions, by which the Constitution was ratified, showed that the ultimate action of Congress over the question of suffrage in the States was clearly understood by the founders of the Government as vested in Congress by the Constitution, and was believed by them to be a power essentially necessary for the preservation of the Government. In full view of this construction, publicly avowed while the Constitution was under consideration, that instrument had been adopted. Amendments, proposed by several of the States for the purpose of abridging or abolishing this important Congressional authority, were rejected by the first Congress, which assembled under the Constitution, that body declining to submit any such amendment. This Congressional power still retained full vitality in spite of adverse State action and judicial decision. A power so fundamental as this could never lapse by non-use. Congress should not hesitate in the present emergency to intervene for the purpose of remedying the inequality and injustice practiced by many of the States with reference to suffrage. He (Mr. KELLEY) was in favor of the proposed bill, while he was also in favor of placing the measure beyond cavil, by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER next addressed the House in support of the substitute which he offered the other day to the Constitutional Amendment—the distinction being that the substitute allows the disfranchisement of those who had been engaged in rebellion, while the original resolution does not; and also that the original resolution would allow the establishment of property or educational qualifications. The colored race, he argued, could be virtually disfranchised by a law making property or intelligence a condition of suffrage, and such a law would not be forbidden by the proposed Constitutional Amendment. There were reasons, however, why some such proposition should be adopted at this time. The proposition was in itself so eminently right in its relations to the Constitution that it could not fail to recommend itself to every right mind. That Government was not a Government at all which had not within itself the power to declare who should take part in carrying it on. One reason why it should be adopted now was that this proposition once submitted by the Congress, by a two-thirds vote to the States, was irrevocable unless by a like two-thirds vote, and would be pending until withdrawn or ratified; and if a State Legislature refused to ratify it, the people could elect another Legislature in harmony with the voice of the people of the Republic. It would be dishonor in Congress to insist on retaining a policy in the reconstructed States which it refused to inculcate against the other States.

Mr. BINGHAM concurred entirely with his colleague touching the objectionable feature in the measure reported by Mr. BOUTWELL. Under it an aristocracy of property might be established, an aristocracy of education might be established, an aristocracy of sex might be established, or a religious test might be set up; therefore, he thought that the proposition should be amended so as to inform the people that if adopted all such abuses hereafter would be impossible. Referring to the amendment of Mr. SHELLABARGER leaving the right of States to disqualify those who had participated in the rebellion, he declared that he never would vote for a proposition which so shocked and outraged the common sense of mankind. The amendment should be framed so as to carry out the humble prayer of Gen. GRANT—"Let us have Peace." They would have peace so soon as they had clothed all the people with the right to vote, leaving the disqualifications to hold office where they now are. Let us have peace, he said, by an act of peace, that we may restore the broken fabric of American empire. Let us have peace by an act of peace, so that the land which but yesterday was stained with fraternal blood, may grow green and beautiful under the hand of honest toil. Let us have peace, that we may perfect the holy temple of our liberties, until it shall fill the whole earth with its glory and draw all nations into it. Let us have peace that by our sublime example we may teach the whole world of men how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, addressed the House in opposition to the proposed Constitutional Amendment and the bill, the object of which was to divest the people of the power over the regulation of suffrage and elections and vest that power in the Congress of the United States. That right was not only a right reserved to the States, but it was encouraged as in the States by the Federal Constitution itself.

Mr. WARD next addressed the House in favor of the substitute which he had offered to the proposed constitutional amendment. There were in this country four millions of people who had become free by the act of war, who were now citizens of the Republic, who paid taxes, and of whom military service was required. In several of the States suffrage was guaranteed to them, but in the Border States, in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Delaware, and in many of the Northern States, there were two hundred and fifty thousand loyal citizens unconvicted of crime, untainted with treason, who are paying taxes and are subject to military duty, but who are deprived of any voice in the Government. There were in the other States six hundred thousand male citizens, whose right to vote depended on the volition of the States and whenever rebel instrumentalities got the control of these State Governments, these men would be deprived of the right of suffrage; therefore, the question involved in the constitutional amendment was whether, by fundamental law, the right of this million of men would be secured and perpetuated. The adoption of the constitutional amendment would be the cap stone of the great temple of liberty; it would be the consummation of the great work of the contest; it would secure beyond peradventure the fruits of the war; it would settle the controversies of race, stop the contest between the black man and the white man, and bring the country back to that security and peace which its best interests demanded. The proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) was, in substance, to hand over the State Governments to traitors and rebels. He was opposed to that. He was willing to be merciful; he was willing to be just; he was willing to give to the erring men of the South their lives, their liberty and their property. But he was not willing to banish from the statute books the last semblance of punishment for treason. If the rebels were admitted to office they would find BRECKINRIDGE coming in triumph from Kentucky, TOOMBS from Georgia, and JEFF. DAVIS from his triumphal tour in Europe, and taking their seats in the Senate of the United States, which they had dishonored and defiled. It occurred to him that this quality of mercy might be strained; that Congress might be too magnanimous, and that it had been. There was in this House a Brigadier-General, who had been educated at West Point, and who had come here booted and spurred from the Confederate Army, and that man was here to help to make laws for the widows and orphans of the Union soldiers.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke against the substitute offered by Mr. BINGHAM, and said that when he could see every man, white or black, free to utter any sentiment he pleased, within the bounds of propriety, anywhere in the Republic, when that safety and that peace were secured, he would be ready to relieve everybody from all burdens.

Mr. PILE addressed the House for five minutes in support of the Constitutional Amendment and bill.

Mr. PILE said he had intended to discuss the bill, and to argue that the framers of the Constitution intended primarily to leave the question of suffrage to the States, but at the same time to reserve to the United States and to Congress such supervisory power as might from time to time be necessary to prevent unjust and oppressive restrictions; but that the time allowed him (five minutes) was not sufficient to permit him to enter into the question. The substantial thing desired to be attained was to contravene and deny the doctrine that the States have the right to control the question without revision by Congress, and to secure suffrage in all the States to that race to which the country owed so much for wrongs done and for services rendered. While the country might not yet be ready for the proposition of Mr. BINGHAM, he believed they must ultimately come to it for final political rest and peace.

Mr. SCOFIELD also occupied five minutes in an argument in favor of the pending measures, and against Mr. BINGHAM's amendment.

After some further discussion, Mr. BOUTWELL offered an amendment, to add to the first section the following:

"Nor shall educational attainments, or the possession or ownership of property ever be made a test of the right of any citizen to vote."

Mr. BINGHAM argued against the amendment on the legal principle that the exclusion of certain things, was the admission of all other things, and that religious, or other tests, might under that amendment be established.

The discussion on this point was carried on by Messrs. BINGHAM, ELDRIDGE, BOUTWELL, SHELLABARGER, WILSON of Iowa, and JENCKES.

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether he thought it wise to put into the fundamental law of the country that at no time, and under no circumstances, could any State of the Union impose an educational qualification.

Mr. BOUTWELL, making no answer, moved the previous question on his amendment.

The previous question was seconded.

The amendment was rejected without a vote by yeas and nays, and without a division being [illegible].

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the first section so as to make it read as follows:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States [illegible] the elective franchise [illegible] shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been or shall be duly convicted of treason or other infamous crime."

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered the following as a substitute:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge [illegible] against the United States, and to such as shall be duly convicted of infamous crime."

This is known as the Ohio amendment, it being agreed upon by the Republican delegation from that State, 14 to 1, the minority being Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. [illegible] moved to lay the joint resolution and amendment on the table.

Without voting on that motion the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

ALBANY.

The "Fenton Gun Contract"—The Jurisdiction of the Notaries—Gov. Hoffman's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

The "Fenton gun contract," as it is called here, the main facts in regard to which were given in Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND's report to the Senate yesterday, is to receive a thorough ventilating. Senator STANFORD, Republican, this morning offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the particulars relating to the contract—on what authority it is claimed to have been made, what necessity existed just at this time for the alteration of 10,000 muskets into breech-loaders, what pecuniary motives, if any, influenced the awarding of the contracts, whether it was an advantageous contract for the State, supposing the necessity and authority for it existed, &c. The resolution empowers the Committee to send for persons and papers, and requires them to report in thirty days. The Democrats are circulating the story that the consideration for this contract was given by the Rhode Island delegation at Chicago, in May last, when they voted for FENTON for Vice-President.

NOTARIES—ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR JURISDICTION.

A lengthy discussion enlivened the session of the Assembly to-day on the bill of Mr. JACOBS enlarging the jurisdiction of notaries public so as to allow them to exercise their functions in counties adjacent to the one in which they reside. Mr. JACOBS explained the inconvenience under which Brooklyn notaries labored in not being allowed to officiate in New-York City, where most of them do business. Several country members complained of the same inconveniences and expressed themselves heartily in favor of the bill; but the New-York delegation opposed it vehemently, as an infringement upon their rights, and calculated, if not designed, to cheat them out of the stray shillings that properly belonged to them. It was amusing to see the New-York and Brooklyn Democrats fight each other over the petty spoils of a notary, and was the first outbreak on the floor of the Assembly of the jealousy and bad blood that is known to have existed for a long time between these two branches of the unterrified. Mr. BANCROFT-DAVIS, of Orange, finally suggested to the combatants, what none of them appeared to have thought of before, that notaries public were created for the convenience of the public, and not for the exclusive benefit of the individuals holding the office, and as it was generally agreed that the public convenience would be promoted by the bill, he saw no good reason why it should not become a law. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a large majority, and after an amendment had been adopted that notaries should file a certificate of their appointment in the County Clerk's office where they proposed to officiate, the bill was referred back to the Judiciary Committee to report complete. It will pass by an overwhelming vote.

THE MESSAGE TO BE DISCUSSED.

Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, for the purpose, he said, of "testing the sense of the House on Gov. HOFFMAN's message," offered a resolution extravagantly laudatory of the new Governor, and of the sentiments expressed on all subjects in his message, and moved that it be made the special order for an extra session to be held on Tuesday evening next. Although it appeared like a waste of time to spend a whole evening in letting off gas *pro* and *con* on the merits of Gov. HOFFMAN and his message when no measure would be pending, yet Mr. LA BAU said if the Democrats were so anxious to discuss the subject, he, for one, was willing to meet them, and hoped the Republicans would vote for the resolution, which they did *nem. con.* The Governor is to be provided with a seat in the gallery to listen to the interesting debate. Unless his champions are more discreet in their laudation than KIERNAN's resolution would indicate, he will have occasion, before it is through, to exclaim, "Save me from my friends." S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate EDWARD JONES, S. F. KNAPP, HORACE B. WHITNEY, JOHN MCQUADE, and others, for the purpose of constructing a railway along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Manhattan-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, along Third-avenue, to Harlem Bridge; also, from Third-avenue, along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Forty-third-street at Tenth-avenue, at Fort George Hill.

By Mr. NORTON—To permit certain officials of the Metropolitan Police to let out on bail persons arrested for misdemeanors.

By Mr. PIERCE—To permit the Supreme Court to remove trustees who may violate their trust.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To open a road in Greenburg, Westchester County.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To amend the laws relating to Insurance Companies, empowering the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to reject any name or title of any Company, when he shall deem the name too similar to any one already appropriated.

By Mr. PALMER—To authorize the Clove Branch Railroad in Dutchess County to extend its road.

By Mr. PIERCE—To authorize the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road Company to convey part of their road to the City of Brooklyn.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. STANFORD—Referring the report of the Adjutant-General, relating to the contract for repairing muskets, to the Committee on Military Affairs, who shall have power to inquire if any pecuniary interest or improper motives were used to get said contract.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York House of Refuge.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIGHE—For the relief of DAVID ATCHISON.

By Mr. STEWART—Relative to the First Baptist Church of Moers, Clinton County.

By Mr. GOULD—To amend the law passed April 2, 1850, relative to the formation of railroad corporations.

By Mr. BAMBER—For the better collection of county taxes in Buffalo.

By Mr. WATSON—To appropriate $20,000 to aid the Ingham University, in Leroy, Genesee County.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To permit Justices in Kings County, on complaint of married women that they have been abandoned by their husbands, to issue warrants for the arrest of the husbands, and require them to give bonds for the support of their deserted families.

By Mr. KILHAM—To repeal the illegal taxation against Madison County.

By Mr. BERRY—For a free bridge over Schoharie Creek, near Glenn, Montgomery County; also, relative to the sale of Greenhill to the Montgomery County Cemetery Association.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Relative to the German Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate Col. JOHN BRYAN, Col. JAMES CAVANAGH, PATRICK H. JONES and others, under the name of the Irish Brigade Association, for the purpose of collecting and preserving mementoes of the Irish Brigade during the rebellion.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To permit the Supervisors of Woodhull, Steuben County, to raise $4,000 for additional school buildings.

By Mr. FRAME—To authorize Yonkers to complete the Sawmill River Road.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Relative to the salary of the Albany County Jailer.

By Mr. BENNETT—To extend the power of officers of public highways.

By Mr. HUNGERFORD—To permit persons to erect dams across brooks or rivers for the purpose of improving the locality of land.

By Mr. SKINNER—Relative to the drainage of low lands in Wheatfield, Niagara County.

By Mr. SUMNER—To amend the charter of Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

By Mr. TIGHE—To incorporate the Port Jervis Savings Bank.

By Mr. SMITH—Fixing the salary of the stenographic reporters of the Circuit Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, at $2,500.

By Mr. LASHER—For the relief of CHARLES J. DEGRAW, of Oswego County.

By Mr. MADDEN—To incorporate the Paynesville Water Company.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To authorize the Dry Dock Railway Company to extend their track from Greenwich-street along Chambers-street to the North River.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to schools in St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. MILLER—Providing that when an action shall be authorized against the stockholders of any Company, and such persons cannot be found within the State, the Court may grant an order that the service be made by publication; also, to provide an iron bridge over the canal at Seneca Falls.

By Mr. MADDEN—To provide for continuing Grand-street out to Newtown, Queens County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Commending the annual message of Gov. HOFFMAN for its clear and lucid exposition of the financial and political condition of the State; also, that the indorsement of his views relative to the Metropolitan District would be a graceful acknowledgment of the wishes of the majority of the citizens of the State. Tabled.

By Mr. JACOBS—Directing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to report to the House at the earliest possible moment, the total amount of unclaimed deposits and interest accruing thereon, now held by the savings banks and trust companies of the State.

By Mr. HUSTED—Directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire as to the expediency of taxing the surplus earnings of savings banks and trust companies.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society—A New Campaign to be Entered Upon—Addresses by Hon. J. W. Menard, of Louisiana; Hon. James M. Sims, of Georgia, and Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held their Convention here to-day, and resolved to enter upon a new campaign, having decided that the war of the rebellion is not yet over. There was a large audience present at each session of the meeting. The morning session commenced at 10:30, and was presided over by JOHN T. SARGENT, who has presided over every Anti-Slavery Convention for the past fifteen years. Dispensing with all preliminaries, the Business Committee retired to an ante-room and in five minutes reappeared with a set of resolutions embodying the ideas of the Society. They were proposed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who mounted the platform and read them as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That profoundly grateful as we are for the marked progress of our cause, and for its many important victories, we recognize in the political proscription of thousands of the colored citizens of the Border and Northern States, in their social ostracism, and in the prevalent relentless prejudice against colored people, and in a doubtful, if not perilous state of even their political rights, the abiding presence of the unexorcised spirit of slavery, and we earnestly summon all abolitionists and true friends of freedom to renewed and continued efforts until complete triumph shall have been realized, until all legal disabilities, and all invidious distinctions on account of color shall have been abolished.

Resolved, That in the interests of impartial freedom, for the speedy suppression of rebel violence, for the promotion of peace, for the vindication of justice and of the national outraged honor, we demand of the Fortieth Congress, though it be at the eleventh hour, the impeachment and prompt deposition of ANDREW JOHNSON from the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we urge Congress to immediately pass an impartial political rights bill which shall secure in every State to all citizens of the United States, irrespective of race or complexional differences, the right to vote and eligibility to office.

Resolved, That justice to the negro and due regard to the peace and prosperity of the nation, as well as fidelity to its pledges, demand an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any distinction in the State or nation in civil and political rights and privileges on account of race, color or condition.

Resolved, That we urge the Legislature of this Commonwealth, now in session, promptly to request our Senators and instruct our Representatives in Congress to give all their influence toward securing such an amendment of the National Constitution.

Resolved, That we call upon the incoming Administration for such a rigorous and impartial execution of the laws as will make the lives and property of all men, black and white, native and foreign, Southern and Northern, safe in all parts of the lately rebellious States.

Resolved, That in conformity with the radical idea of American civilization as a preventative of future ravages, and as a measure indispensable to the prosperity of our Republic, we call on Legislatures everywhere and on the community generally, and especially on the churches, to spare no effort for the total destruction of the spirit of caste wherever and in whatever it shows itself.

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the inexcusable and unchristian indifference of the large body of popular churches and clergy to the proscription of the colored people the continued denial of their rights in this critical hour of incomplete reconstruction; and we exhort the clergy and members of churches of all denominations to remember, not alone the old-time sins of the Jews, but also to "cry aloud and spare not" against the threatening sins, both of omission and commission, involving human rights, of compromising American politicians.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an additional resolution to the effect that "We welcome to Boston and to our meeting, Hon. S. WILLIS MENARD, and Hon. M. SIMS, representatives of the loyalty and victims at present of the indifference of the nation."

A VOICE FROM LOUISIANA.

S. W. MENARD, who claims a seat in Congress as the Representative from Louisiana, read a finely-prepared speech, in which he said he hoped the day would soon come when the shadow of the tree of freedom would fall upon the whole earth, and cause the bloody Kuklux to pull off their shoes and remove their masks. The object of the anti-slavery movement was to squelch out every vestige of slave power, and if Gen. GRANT proves as faithful in the Presidential chair as he was in the field, the hope of the country will be realized. Speaking of suffrage, he said that it was of no use unless it could have protection. The loyalists of the South, white and black, demand such protection. The speaker eulogized Gen. BUTLER, and said there would be no peace at the South so long as our Generals were wined and dined by rebels. He was in favor of women becoming a citizen, but disagreed with PARKER PILLSBURY and Mrs. STANTON in the statement that the negro ought not to have the ballot until woman has it. He was opposed to mixing up the negro question with the woman's rights question, as being detrimental to the advancement of both. Mr. MENARD next paid his respects to President JOHNSON, who, he said, was responsible for the butchery of Southern men and women, and in the present political condition of the country the rebel spirit of the South was becoming bold. To solve the future of the colored race at the South, the land monopoly must be broken up, and the unoccupied and unimproved lands given to the blacks for homesteads through the instrumentality of the Courts.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

The next speaker was Hon. JAMES M. SIMS, of Savannah, one of the expelled members from the Legislature of that State, and brother of the famous THOMAS SIMS. He detailed the political condition of Georgia, and gave a history of its reconstruction. The enthusiasm with which the race accepted and exercised the right of elective franchise was alluded to; and he thought the manner in which they had used the ballot had met the approbation of every true patriot. He thought the blacks had done well in their first attempt, having elected thirty-six members to the Constitutional Convention. The number elected, he said, was quite small, but the result showed their modesty as well as their common sense. He explained how the colored members were declared ineligible and finally excluded from the Legislature. He laid the cause of this action to the so-called Republican Speaker of the House, who dodged his duty and vacated the chair in favor of a Democrat, whose rulings respecting the blacks made all the mischief. The speaker next referred to the reign of terror that followed in the State after the action of the Legislature in expelling the colored members. The colored leaders are now subject to savage persecution. Three hundred of his people had been killed, and he had yet to learn of the first case of a murderer being arrested and brought to justice.

During the afternoon session, CHAS. W. SLACK, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, Mrs. FOSTER, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and others, spoke upon the religious and financial aspect of the suffrage question, and urging a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the rights of colored men. WENDELL PHILLIPS introduced a congratulatory resolution, referring to emancipation in Cuba. At the evening session Mrs. CORA L. V. DANIELS described the scenes she witnessed in the South, and gave a sad account of the condition of the country. Addresses were made by AARON M. POWELL, J. M. MANNING, WENDELL PHILLIPS and other prominent anti-slavery men, urging the agitation of the question of a constitutional amendment, after which the Society adjourned.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

The National Steamship Company of the State of Delaware.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A new steamship project for the establishment of an American line of mail and emigrant steamers to Europe was introduced in the Senate on the 19th inst., by Senator CONNESS, of California. The bill was read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee. Its ostensible purpose is to aid a company of American citizens in the laudable enterprise of building American steamships of a superior size, providing fast vessels for the transmission of the American mails under the American flag, and improving the accommodations for emigrant passengers—all commendable objects which merit and will doubtless receive public encouragement and support, whenever they are carried into effect by individuals or corporations possessed of the means and disposition to build and pay for the steamships which are necessary to the completion of the enterprise. The objections to the scheme of the National Navigation Company, and to kindred plans which are now before Congress, are due to the fact that the promoters of the Companies, who seek to benefit the public by building improved steamships, insist upon doing so at the public cost, and strive to vail their real purpose, which is simply a heavy pull upon the National Treasury, under the cant of patriotic endeavor to benefit American commerce and improve the condition of emigrant passengers.

An examination of the bill providing for a mail contract with the National Steamship Company of Delaware, justifies us in denouncing the scheme as the most impudent steamship job which has ever been presented to the Congress of the United States.

SECTION 1. Enacts "that the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to form with contract with the National Steamship Company for the transportation of the mails of the United States, weekly or semi-weekly, between the port of New-York and the ports of Europe, under and in accordance with the provisions of this act."

SEC. 2. Provides that the steamers for the service shall not be less than 450 feet long and 60 feet wide, and shall have separate staterooms for emigrant families and females. They are to be built under inspection of the Postmaster-General, and "such tools, material and machinery as may be requisite or desirable for their superior construction and equipment shall be permitted introduction free of duty."

At least two of said steamers shall be ready for service within twelve months from the commencement of their construction, two others in four months thereafter and the requisite number for the entire service within eight months thereafter.

Section 3 contains the gist of the proposed contract, and we give it entire:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation for the mail service herein provided, shall be the amount of land and sea postages to arise from the mailable matter transmitted in said steamers during the period of fifteen years, at rates established by law, payable quarterly; and the said quarterly sums shall be received and be deposited by the Postmaster-General in the Treasury of the United States; and the said deposits, with the accruing interest thereon, shall form a trust fund, out of which shall be paid the interest and principal of the bonds payable in gold to be issued by said National Steamship Company in payment for the construction and equipment of the steamships, with their wharves, docks and emigrant depots, required for the complete fulfillment of the service herein provided to be established. The Postmaster-General shall estimate the amount which the said postages will yield by the average amount of the land and sea postages on mail matter conveyed in steamers between the United States and Europe for the last three years, which said sum shall be the estimated annual sum to arise; and the bonds to be issued by the said Company for the purposes herein named, shall not exceed three-fourths of the aggregate sum thus estimated to accrue in the term of service named. *The Postmaster-General, for and in behalf of the United States, shall guarantee the payment of interest and principal, as the same shall become due, of said bonds by indorsement thereon;* the said indorsed guarantee shall be a special lien upon the property of the Company and upon each steamer as the same shall progress in construction, and be recorded in the Custom-house and otherwise in the manner provided by law. The said bonds for construction of steamers shall be guaranteed and delivered to the said Company, *one-fourth the estimated cost of each steamer as the same shall be contracted for, and upon certified copies of said contracts being deposited with the Postmaster-General, one other fourth as the same shall be in complete frame, one other fourth as the same shall be launched, the remaining fourth when the same shall be finished and delivery accepted from the builders, and so on in like manner for all other constructions.* The said bonds shall be numbered in consecutive order and registered as the same are indorsed, a copy of which register shall be deposited in the United States Treasury, and the coupons and bonds shall be paid as the same mature by the Treasurer of the United States, from the trust fund created by the mail pay hereinbefore provided.

The above section provides for an issue of bonds by the Steamship Company, the *principal and interest of which to be guaranteed by the United States.* The amount of bonds thus authorized to be issued is to be determined by capitalizing the land and sea postages for fifteen years, taking the average of the last three years as the estimated annual postage for the ensuing fifteen years. The plan of going back to 1866 and 1867—when the United States Government contracted with the Inman, Bremen and Hamburg lines for the conveyance of mails both ways, across the Atlantic, and when our Government was collecting twenty-four cents letter postage—instead of twelve cents or less, the present and future rate—is a shrewd artifice of the managers of the Company to increase the amount of guaranteed bonds. Under the new postal conventions, which place all the mails this way under the control of foreign Governments and reduce the rates of postage, our transatlantic postal receipts have fallen off from $876,416 in 1867, to about $600,000 in 1868.

The average receipts for the last three years are about $780,000 per annum, amounting in fifteen years to $11,700,000. Three-quarters of this sum yields eight millions seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, as the amount of bonds which the Company will be authorized to issue and which the Postmaster-General is directed to guarantee. The bill is silent as to the rate of interest which the Company may contract to pay and which the United States are bound to guarantee. Taking six per cent., the legal rate of the State of Delaware as the rate intended,

The liability of the United States will stand, for principal of bonds	$8,775,000
Fifteen years' interest on same at six per cent per annum	7,897,500
Total	$16,672,500
Being	$1,115,000

per annum for service which is now being satisfactorily performed for less than $800,000 per annum. The National Steamship Company, therefore, ask Congress to throw away $12,172,500 of the public money, to provide said Steamship Company with means to build a few steamships at the public cost, to be used by the contractors for their own profit, if the experiment pays, and thrown upon the hands of the Government if it fails.

The proposed steamships are much larger than any yet built in the United States, and taking the cost of the China ships of the Pacific Mail as a guide, they will not cost less than $1,500,000 each. Six ships will, therefore, absorb the proceeds of the guaranteed bonds, and the Company will have exhausted its means—and bound the Government to pay a large amount upon its bonds—in providing steamers for one weekly departure only.

The National Steamship Company, unlike some of its predecessors, makes no pretence of furnishing capital from other sources than the sale of the guaranteed bonds. The said bonds are to be delivered to the Company, "one-fourth the estimated cost of each steamer, as the same shall be contracted for;" "one-fourth as the same shall be in frame;" another "fourth as the same shall be launched;" and the remaining "fourth when the same shall be finished."

Upon presentation to the Postmaster-General of contracts for six steamers at a million and a half each the Company will be entitled to receive $2,250,000 of the Government bonds, before a stroke of work is put upon the steamships, or a pound of material bought for their construction, and with no security or guarantee that the proceeds of the bonds will ever be applied to the building of steamships, or any other of the purposes provided for in a bill which does not even protect the public interests so far as to enact that the builders shall give security to the Postmaster-General, and receive the bonds directly from the Postmaster-General as a payment on account of the vessels to be constructed.

The proposal to hand over the bonds to a Company which confesses its entire dependance upon the [illegible] is, as we have already remarked, the most impudent scheme which has been submitted to Congress. Our old friends of the Commercial Navigation Company are responsible and moderate men, by the side of this new party of philanthropists.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all mail matter destined for Europe on the sailing days of said steamers, and each of them specially directed to go by said steamers prior thereto, shall be sent thereby, [illegible] unless the [illegible] average [illegible] ocean mails shall be carried [illegible] and the number of departures may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General be increased by an increased number of vessels on the part of the said company on the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided.

This enactment provides for the conveyance of certain mails in other steamers, (of course at the expense of the Post Office Department,) unless the National Company's steamers average eight days from land to land, a contingency which is not likely to happen if the passages are taken throughout the year. The Company, having secured three-fourths of fifteen years' postages, estimated at an extravagant rate, and paid in advance, can very well afford to be indifferent as to the number of mails or letters they carry, and they are not likely to push their steamers to make eight-day passages when the penalty for so doing is an increased number of departures.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the steamships herein provided to be built, shall at all times, when required by the United States for war or naval purposes, be subject to their use upon payment of a fair charter or purchase value, which value shall be determined by arbitrators to be mutually chosen in case the same cannot otherwise be satisfactorily determined upon.

This section is altogether charming. The patriotic generosity which prompts the privilege therein accorded to the United States is seldom paralleled. The Government is to have the right to use the steamers which it has already paid for, by paying over again a fair charter or purchase value. We respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the National Navigation Company the introduction of a bill asking Congress to donate to them all the public buildings belonging to the United States, with a proviso that the Government shall have the privilege of using said buildings upon the payment of a fair rental, &c. It is a simpler plan than building steamships with Government money, and not a bit less unreasonable.

Section 7 provides for emigrant depots, medical attendance and other arrangements, all commendable if they emanated from individuals proposing to be philanthropic with their own money.

Section 8 provides for the forfeiture of the contract, and its reversion to the Post Office Department, a contingency which is not likely to occur until after the Government is committed to the guarantee of one quarter, at least, of the bonds that are proposed to be issued.

To sum up the scheme, the bill seeks to direct the Postmaster-General to make a contract with a Company which does not propose to invest a dollar of its own capital—if it has any—and which asks for the transportation of a part of the mails only, at a price three times as great as that now paid for the entire Transatlantic mail service. It asks the Government to advance it three-quarters of the postages to be earned by the Transatlantic postal service of the United States for fifteen years, said advanced sum to be estimated on the Government receipts when the rate was double the present rate, and the amount received fifty per cent. in advance of the current receipts. The Government is to advance the entire cost of the steamers, docks, &c., without having any control over the contract price, and is to advance one-fourth the estimated cost, without any security that the vessels will ever be built or a single letter carried by the Company. The duties on all materials and machinery used on the vessels are to be remitted to the Company, though the same may, at the pleasure of the Company, be included in the contract price and paid for by the United States. We do not charge any of the parties whose names appear in connection with the Company with intended fraud, but there is no check to be found in the bill against the grossest fraud, if the control of the concern should at any time pass into dishonest hands. Even if its affairs are honestly administered and an earnest effort made to carry out its provisions *bona fide*, and at the least expense to the Government, and with the greatest benefit to the emigrant, it is asking for a grant of public money which is utterly inadmissible, and seeking to attain a position as the recipient of a bounty to which the National Steamship Company of the State of Delaware, or even the State of Delaware itself, has not a shadow of a claim. If the Government is to pay for emigrant steamships, let them be built by the Government, and for the Government, and not be turned over to a few individuals to make what profit they can at the expense of the American people, with the privilege of throwing up their bargain after receiving a large sum of money in advance.

COMMERCE.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letter from Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 26.

The following letter of Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is in reference to the plan of resumption recently published by the editor of this paper:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The reading of your plan for resumption of specie payments, received yesterday with your letters of the 26th inst., has afforded me much satisfaction. It is peculiarly gratifying to find Western men stand up for the right, after men at the East, from motives that can't be understood, have been, so industriously at work to create and foster an unreasonable and unwarrantable feeling in the West against the East.

The main scope of your plan, commends itself to my judgment. Indeed, I am already committed by published letters that were commenced in August last, and coming down to date, to most of its features.

You have made your arguments so clear, and your statements so terse, brief and distinct, that it enables me to answer your questions categorically. I take your propositions as you have them numbered, and answer to the

First—Legalize gold contracts.—Decidedly yes.

Second—Establish a redemption bureau in the City of New-York; affirmatively. I would, however, as an equivalent, release the banks from their obligations to redeem their currency at their own counters. Bank notes at all times convertible into coin in the City of New-York, would be at the par of gold all over the United States, and beyond the border.

Third—The Government to redeem at this bureau precisely as the banks. The Government would redeem not only at its office in the City of New-York, but at all its other offices. This requirement would, therefore, seem to be unnecessary.

Fourth—The Government to redeem from the banks $75,000,000 of its legal tenders in gold.—No objection to this, if done within a few days before the day agreed upon by law for a general resumption of specie payments.

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth—I think the Government and the banks should resume simultaneously. Therefore, all the details of these propositions, and perhaps including the fourth, would be unnecessary.

Ninth—National Banks required to resume Jan. 1, 1871. Am satisfied that a day certain should be fixed by law for universal resumption. Certain success should be organized beforehand. Failure would be fatal. Therefore we should make haste slowly. The question is which is the earliest safe day that can, by law, be fixed on which the Government, the banks and the people shall resume their obligations to pay their debts in coin. In my opinion, it would hardly be safe to name a day earlier than that named by you, and that it should not be deferred more than a year beyond that day.

Tenth—[Recommending the establishment of Government agencies at London, Frankfort and Paris.] Have no objection except as to detail. You overlook Frankfort-on-the-Main, our best customer. I hope after we shall have resumed, that we shall have [illegible] Government agencies for the sale of United States four per cent. bonds, and for the payment of the interest thereon quarterly, established in the places named.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.
E. COWLES, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible] Sailors' Strike—[illegible] Hands of Unscrupulous Masters—How the Government Abuses its Sailors—The English Reform—History of the English Sailors' Homes—The Reform Demanded in Our Laws—Work for Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that you are editorially urging national legislation for the protection of American seamen, and giving the true and proper name to the strike of the sailors in this port. It is, as you say, nothing more nor less than a strike of the landlords, made not in the interests of the sailors, but given that appearance by their forced participation in the riotous proceedings instigated by the landlords. Persons not acquainted with the peculiar relations of seamen and boarding-house keepers can have no idea of the tyrannical control which the latter maintain over the former, or appreciate at its full value the threat which the boarding-house keepers have uttered, that the ships in our port shall rot there if their demands are not complied with. "I lately found, on examination, numerous instances of large vessels, heavily freighted, left idle in this port for weeks, not from an indisposition to pay full wages, but simply on account of the refusal of landlords to permit their boarders to ship under captains who had made themselves obnoxious by refusing to let the runners of the boarding-houses on board their vessels. A petition from the Seamen's Friend Society of San Francisco to Congress, asking the passage of a Mercantile Shipping act like that of England, recites as "evidence of the formidable power of landlordism, the astounding fact that more than once within these few years a fleet of costly ships laden with valuable cargoes have been prevented from proceeding to sea from the harbor of San Francisco by twenty or thirty men of the lowest moral caste, but who, through combination and adroit malpractices, withheld seamen from the ships until their exorbitant demands were complied with. It is important to note in this connection that in the negotiations which occurred at these crises the sailor's voice in the matter was altogether ignored. He was, if not altogether the passive, at least the helpless victim of his unscrupulous masters."

In the strike now going on in this City the sailors are equally the "helpless victims" of equally "unscrupulous masters." "God save our men at sea" is a prayer that is frequently and fervently uttered; one does not hear the Winter wind whistle through our streets, secure though dark, but he involuntarily turns in thought to poor Jack on the bleak and dangerous highways of the sea. But there is greater need that men should pray, "God save poor Jack ashore," for there is no class of laboring men so horribly abused in person and so unprotected in their rights as our sailors in port. The "land-sharks," as the sailors graphically describe the enemies who, in the disguise of friends, lure them into infected districts and houses, hold temptation always before them in the form of the most poisonous of drinks and the most debased of women, who drag them into the most abject of all slavery—debt; who actually sell them to service and deliver them on board ship as if they were so much merchandise, and who, while armed with ample power to aid, neglect to protect them, are three in kind, viz.:

1. Keepers of sailors' boarding-houses.
2. Shipping-masters.
3. The United States Government.

The fact that the first two are positive enemies, and the latter is only negatively an oppressor, does not prevent the last from being the guiltiest and cruelest of all the "land-sharks."

I have before explained in a communication to the TIMES the manner in which the first two classes of "land-sharks" prey upon the sailor. The third—the United States Government—abuses them by the adoption of one regulation for the convenience of the employing shipping merchants and the absence of all laws for the protection of the employe, the sailor. This obnoxious regulation is one permitting owners or Captains of vessels to delay the payment of all subordinate officers and men for ten days after the cargo is discharged. As the crew, by the usual articles, are dismissed immediately on arriving in port, they may, by this law, be denied their wages for weeks. But the law is not strictly obeyed, or taken advantage of, but Captains and owners do most unnecessarily delay payments for from three to six days after arriving in port. A delay of one day is enough to throw the sailor into the hands of the land-sharks. "I have known instances in this port," writes Consul F. H. MORSE from London, England, "where masters have put off paying their crews to save commissions on advances; the sailors in the meantime, being entirely destitute of money, are taken in charge by some sailor boarding-house keeper, boarded, furnished with a few clothes and a little spending money, and when paid off,—the landlord too often having managed to make his bill equal the amount due the sailor, or to bring him in debt,—takes the earnings of the voyage, or such portion as the sailor may have due him, and ships him off on the first ship that offers, or turns him penniless into the street."

It is this law, enabling the ship-owners to deny his wages to the sailor when due him, which is the primary and direct cause of the sailor's troubles when on shore. No other class of laborers is imposed upon in this way by the law; no other rich interest has any such legalized advantage over its employes; and it is the existence of this oppressive law and the non-existence of protective laws which makes the United States the cruelest enemy of her sailors. The same abuses used to exist in England; they exist there still as far as American seamen are concerned; but England found a remedy. In the history of that remedy I can best point out the abuses now existing here. It is a story which ought to be at least suggestive to our legislators. The reform grew out of the establishment of charitable institutions. We have the same institutions in existence here on a larger scale, and only needing the support of proper legislation to enable them to effect the same reform that a generation of time has produced in England. The story of the English reform in this matter is also the story of the English "Sailors' Home," and is briefly as follows:

The London Sailors' Home in Wapping was the first erected in Great Britain. It was founded in 1827 by three humane officers of the English Royal Navy, Capts. ELLIOT, GAMBIER and JUSTICE. With their own personal resources they bought the site and old materials of a burned theatre in the vicinity of the London docks at Wapping, with a view of building a house intended to provide lodgings for sailors during their stay ashore. They shut themselves up in the centre of one of the lowest and most dangerous districts of London, when, by virtue of their rank, wealth and education, they might have moved in the most enlightened and refined society of the city, and personally superintended the erection of the edifice. In 1835, when the establishment was opened, Capt. ELLIOT devoted all his time to its management. It was a success from its inauguration. In 1863, when a new wing was added to the original building, the Home had become such an important institution and so closely allied to Government interests that Lord PALMERSTON, then Premier, laid the corner-stone, and the Prince of Wales, on May 26, 1865, inaugurated the new building anew. The completed Home presents a striking contrast to the other houses of the district, which are of a mean character. The ground floor is occupied by offices under the superintendence of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty, as, for instance, those in which crews are shipped and discharged, and that known as the Royal Naval Reserve office, where the sailors of the merchant service are enrolled as volunteers in the reserved force of the Royal Navy. The Sailors' Home only lets to them a portion of its premises, but the design is to gather together the various branches of the general maritime system. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious.

Most of the offices are entirely devoted to the personal business of seamen. There is a Post Office where letters are received, and when not called for immediately, are taken care of for a year. During the year 1865-6, according to the report of the Home, 15,000 letters passed through the box of this single Home. It is generally understood by seamen and their friends that the postal arrangements of the Sailors' Homes, not only in England, but in this country, are superior for the purposes of a roving character like Jack, than those of the Government, and sailors always tell their friends to write to them, "to the care of the Sailors' Home." Often letters are sent to the Home with the remark written in one corner, "please forward from afloat to her beloved husband," or "from Johnny to his papa;" and these appeals have a potent influence with the humane men who generally fill the positions of [illegible] every family tie that will [illegible] moral training, and influence his character for good.

The greater part of the sailors, as I have before shown, have empty purses when they come on shore, and the "land-sharks" derive a special profit out of these temporary want of money. The Sailors' Home, instead of deriving any advantage from a system of payment which, though authorized by law, is nothing less than a notorious swindle, advances a sovereign to each sailor who is in want of it and allows him time to receive his wages, supplying him as well a liberal and generous hospitality. This latter consists of plenty of good victuals and clean lodgings, smoking rooms and libraries. Substantial meals are supplied at from fifteen to twenty cents each, equal in quality and preparation to those which at London chop houses would cost thirty cents, and at New-York restaurants at least fifty cents. Officers of the merchant service pay $4 25, and common sailors $3 50 per week for food, lodging and washing. The lodgings are equal to the meals. The various dormitories are fitted up to resemble the interior of what a sailor would call a four-decker. The sleeping rooms, 100 in number, are, in fact, cabins following one another in different floors. In each cabin is a bed, a chair and a Bible. Light galleries, ascended by a staircase, lead to several ranges of floors, or tiers of decks as a sailor would say. The sailor sleeping in one of these cabins might easily fancy he was still at sea if the rolling motion was not wanting. The letting of the lodgings and sale of meals form the chief income of the establishment—from $30,000 to $45,000 being annually derived from boarders. The rest is obtained from rents of offices, and subscriptions of the members of the Society organized with it, but for a long time the London Home has been self-supporting.

Instruction is also liberally provided for. Annexed to the establishment is a school of navigation, in which are taught the first principles of geometry, algebra and nautical astronomy. The library is very large and admirably selected. Besides books it provides the means for playing various games, such as draughts and chess. The building also embraces a church at which sailors can attend every Sabbath without going out of doors. A physician, resident in the Home, attends all boarders without charge.

A bank attached to the Home receives on deposit any sums of money which the inmates wish to leave, and undertakes, whenever the boarders desire it, to recover any debts due them, to transmit money to their families, and to transact any other business for them which requires the practical knowledge which Jack so seldom possesses. From the opening of the Home in 1835 to April 30, 1866, the sum total of the deposits amounted to $6,793,520 in gold. During the year 1865-6—the fiscal year of the Home begins and ends with May—$474,055 were deposited by sailors. Of this, $183,455 was sent to their families; $272,290 were applied to their own necessities, and the balance, $18,310, was left to accumulate in the savings bank. Much of this will necessarily become the perpetual property of the bank as unclaimed moneys. The carelessness of depositors in savings banks is one of the mysteries of human nature; and Jack is among the most careless, and the most exposed to sudden and unrecorded death. I have seen a statement that the fund of the New-York Savings Banks from this source amounts to $40,000,000. I do not know how true this statement is, but it is well known that many depositors leave no record of their heirs or relatives, carefully conceal the evidence of their deposits, and even make deposits in fictitious names. Sudden death leaves the sum thus deposited in the hands of the bank to be loaned out from year to year at six per cent., thus accumulating to the credit of the lost depositor and the profit of the bank.

Sailors of all nations and all colors are admitted; the Sailors' Home was set on foot for the whole world at large, and the dark-skinned natives of Africa are found side by side with the fair-haired sons of Albion and America. In the year 1865 to 1866 the establishment had entertained 11 388 seamen of all countries. The total number of boarders since the commencement (1835) amounted, up to the month of April, 1866, to 169,905, 49,286 of whom were *habitués*, as it were, who returned, time after time, after each voyage, whenever they visited the port of London. There are now two of these Homes in London, and twenty-five others in various ports of the country, all conducted on the same principle.

The most important of the offices located in the Sailors' Homes—the chief cause of its success and the great protection of the seamen from the "land-sharks"—is the "shipping and discharging office." The British Mercantile Shipping act of 1854, established Government shipping masters, and decreed that English seamen could be legally shipped at no other place than Government shipping-office, located in the Home, or where there is none in the Custom-house. The shipping-masters at all ports are required to register the names of all seamen shipped by them, as well as the vessel and its destination, and these reports regularly reported to the Registrar-General's office in London enable him to keep a directory showing the whereabouts of every English sailor, at least of all sailors in good standing, for it is necessary that the sailor in shipping shall bring a certified discharge, which is evidence of good character and ability, as it names his grade. He then pays a shilling fee and is furnished with a ship. From the advance pay he is furnished with a good outfit, and the law makes his clothing and advance pay not liable to seizure for moneys advanced by landlords, though they are a lien for board.

This well digested and carefully prepared legal system, in connection with the Sailors' Homes, affords British sailors ample protection; but it gives none to American sailors. American seamen are boarded and shipped in English seaports by the very same class of "land-sharks" as those of New-York; shipping offices exist which provide seamen only for American vessels, and Mr. MORSE states that so great are the opportunities for defrauding the American seamen, that "instead of charging a fee to the ship for providing and discharging or paying off crews, that they pay the captain for that privilege. The consequence is the seaman must suffer all the more. There is no remedy for the abuses abroad and at home other than the passage of a national act in consonance with that of Great Britain, and then the perfecting, by treaty, of an arrangement by which American seamen may be shipped and discharged at English offices, and British seamen at American Government offices. Such an act would at once put an end to the nefarious shipping-masters, aid greatly to extend the good offices of the Sailors' Homes and curtail the evil influence of the boarding-house keepers, and improve the *personnel* of our merchant marine, thereby greatly adding to the security of our immense shipping interest. "Effect such revision," says Mr. MORSE, speaking of the need of a proper reform of our mercantile naval code of laws, "and a marked change for the better would soon be visible, not only in diminished expenditure, but in the character of the American sailor; the improved order and discipline of the ship; in the good feeling and harmony not only between the crew, but between officers and crew, and in the security of property on the ocean."

Unfortunately the charitable institutions of this country which have disputed, and in some degree contracted the power of the "land-sharks," have had no legislative support. The American Seamen's Friend Association of New-York, has branches in almost every port in the country; it has been in existence for forty-one years, and during that time has sustained numbers of Sailors' Homes on the plan of the London establishment. During the twenty-six years that the Sailors' home in New-York has been in existence, 73,068 sailors have been taken care of. During the year 1867, the boarders to the number of 1,071 deposited in the bank of the institution, $38,279, more than half of which ($21,634) was sent to the families of the sailors, and $7,305 placed in the Savings Bank. The Home for colored sailors, No. 2 Dover-street, under the superintendency of W. P. POWELL, annually boards from five to six hundred of the 3,500 colored seamen who ship in this port. The good effect of the establishment of these Homes by this Association is illustrated by the success of the Home in Wilmington, N. C. After being established a few years it became known to the sailors frequenting that port, and its superior accommodations left the low boarding-houses without boarders, and finally the keepers, runners and rascally shipping-masters were left without employment and compelled to go elsewhere. There is not, at this time, a single low boarding-house for sailors in Wilmington; but it is the only city equally fortunate in this respect. The Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island—a noble institution endowed by Capt. ROBT. R. RANDALL in 1801, by the grant of the valuable property north of Washington-square, and that on which A. T. STEWART & Co.'s new store is built—is devoted only to the care of worn out mariners who are admitted when no longer strong enough to pursue their chosen avocation. At the date of the last report, which I have seen, (1867,) there were 423 inmates, the eldest of whom had been for seventy consecutive years a toiler of the sea!

Until legislation shall have given these associations power to effect a reformation, the abuse to which sailors are subject in all large ports must necessarily continue. The sailor belongs to a class of laborers peculiarly helpless and unprotected by law, by trades-unions and by the very interest they serve. In popular estimation the occupation is a sort of outlawry; sailors are, generally speaking, looked upon as "good-for-naughts" who have "run away to sea," much as if they had fled from justice, and public sympathy has done little for them. They have never formed a strong, united political power, and have as a consequence never commanded legislation. The severe discipline on shipboard has tended rather to develop a prejudice between owners and their servitors than to establish the unity of interest which naturally exists between these as between all classes of capitalists and laborers. The law, the public and the ship-owners have made no efforts to regulate the terms of contract and rate of wages of sailors, to protect them industrially and socially, and to increase their efficiency by educated instruction in schools of navigation, or by making them more contented with their lot. The notorious scarcity and inefficiency of American seamen is the result, not of the want of enterprise and love of the sea among our people, but the degradation and wrong to which sailors are subjected. Is it not time that our legislators at Washington should endeavor to remedy what industrial interests will not, and social efforts have only partly mitigated? It is to be earnestly hoped that [illegible] Association to [illegible] in every large port [illegible] wholly lose [illegible] section is not a political one, and because there is no "job" in it. Any philanthropic Congressman who will advance and advocate practical legislation on this important social and industrial interest will connect his name most honorably with a reform which will eventually be recorded as one of the most purely beneficial to a large class ever instituted.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Boiler Explosions.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strictures contained in your editorial article in yesterday's issue, on the subject of Steam Boiler Explosions though severe, are fully justified by the facts inducing them.

As agent of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company for this City and New Jersey, it is our province to insure property against loss or damage occasioned by steam boiler explosions, and that the inherent hazard may be reduced to a minimum, each boiler presented for acceptance is thoroughly inspected, internally and externally, by an intelligent, practical engineer retained for this especial purpose, before the policy is written. This brings us in contact with many of the boilers in use in the section named, and reveals something of the ignorance and carelessness displayed by those charged with the construction and management of these useful but vengeful servants. Of those within the Metropolitan District and the adjacent cities and towns in New-Jersey, this Company has supervision of well-nigh 1,000, upon which policies of insurance have been issued; and the fact that none of those exploded within the past sixteen months, during which time the Company has been operating here, were on its register, is sufficient comment on the searching nature of the system of inspection pursued.

Your reference to the manipulating of the Inspector's monthly summary, "for obvious reasons," induces us to refer you to that for December, contained in January's *Locomotive*, and to note, in support of what is there stated, that quite a number of "proposals" for insurance are on file in this office, rejected after careful examination of the boilers, because of their dangerous condition. One in a hotel on Broadway is in constant use, minus a steam gauge to indicate the working pressure, and is attended by a young colored lad totally unacquainted with the names or uses of the several attachments. Another in an up-town factory is so badly burned and blistered in the fire sheet as to be at any moment liable to rupture, but the owner cannot find opportunity to stop and effect repairs. When cautioned as to the prospective loss of life and property, he remarked that "the boiler was so located that it would be impossible to do any damage beyond killing the engineer." Other equally culpable recklessness we are prepared to cite. During the year last past repairs to the amount of $25,000 were effected by our direction on boilers under the care of this agency; and who will affirm that this course did not operate to stay the hand of destruction in our midst. The urging of old and badly constructed boilers to high pressures is a daily practice hereabouts, and overloaded and inoperative safety-valves and deranged steam gauges are not less frequent. One sample among our collection is of a boiler ruptured in November last, which was reduced by corrosion to a thickness of 1-32 of an inch.

Your attention is directed to our Inspectors' report, handed you herewith, of the Elizabethport explosion, on the 15th inst. The facts as therein stated were gained from a conversation had with the proprietor, Mr. WOOD, now under arrest, and the fractured part we have, as evidence of the justice of the censure therein written. A display of a tithe of the caution exercised by men in the care of any one of their no more faithful, but less-to-be-feared servants, would greatly reduce the number of such destructive explosions as are constantly occurring, and insure greater security to the community, who are daily treading over scores of these worse than powder magazines placed under our very sidewalks.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM.

GEN. GRANT.

Some New Anecdotes Told—His Inauguration and Probable Course.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

All eyes turn for all news toward the name which signed all the victorious news from the seat of war.

GRANT'S LAST PRIVATE DAYS.

Gen. GRANT shows in some small preparations his consciousness of the great official period coming to him. He is making visits to some few cherished friends before taking the oath and accepting the honors that bind the Magistrate. Mrs. GRANT's carriage is the most sensible and beautiful one to be found—light in construction, of a rare brown color in the body, and her coachman's cloak matches the same color. Gen. GRANT is now more particular, and more thoroughly civilian in his dress than he was, wearing a suit of black, which is a gentleman's only steadfast hue, and with it a stiff dress hat, the latter improving his height. His manners are unchanging, and his associations here are of only the most trusted and worthy character.

A good deal of nothing has been said upon GRANT's failure to visit JOHNSON on New-Year's Day, and upon his children neglecting the party of the little JOHNSONS. There is a certain sort of mind which is concerned with these things, and among the destinies of a newspaper correspondent is writing to it. I do not believe that Gen. GRANT's children were invited to the Johnson juvenile party, because the children of nobody dear to GRANT were invited. Anyway, GRANT is not the man to manage his children in these things, and the fact that anybody agitates a subject of this sort is a commentary upon the troubles of state. As to GRANT visiting JOHNSON, there was neither law nor immemorial custom for it. There being no duty in the case, self-respect adjudicated it; the President had violated hospitality by telling newspaper correspondents that GRANT had been drunk at Cabinet meetings, and by raising the issue that he lied. The public decided for itself who lied and who got tipsy, and it beheld in GRANT's indignant refusal to see JOHNSON again, other than officially, the upright independence of a mind that cannot be a demagogue's, nor be deceived twice.

GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman was relating to me some days ago Gen. HILLYER's reminiscences of GRANT, and there is one that applies to the President elect. HILLYER had been a staff officer with the General, and he resigned after the fall of Vicksburg. Rejoining GRANT again for a visit after he came East, HILLYER accompanied him to Culpepper, where the General assumed command of all the armies.

"HILLYER," said GRANT, "I think I should have failed in this position if I had come to it in the beginning, because I should not have had confidence enough. You see I have come through all the grades of the service, Captain, Colonel, Brigade, Division, Corps, Army, and I am confident in myself now. MCCLELLAN's misfortune, I always believed, was in his clearing all the grades at once and feeling a want of confidence in this great and absolute responsibility."

This anecdote, whether true or not, very characteristic of GRANT's simple retrospections, gives us comfort in the higher and popular promotion he has just received; for, since Culpepper, he has been made General and Secretary of War; his experience has inclined toward civil, administrative and political duties, from grade to grade, conquering them as he advanced in the army. And this rare advantage he has had, that his promotion has been rapid as well as experimental, so that he knows all the active men and minds of the present generation only—not like BUCHANAN, living in two or three dead generations of statesmen and very little in the present; but all his life is of this incoming time, and he knows the material of it probably better than any living American.

Some days after hearing this anecdote I met Gen. HILLYER by accident, and GRANT being always a problem to me, I asked his former staff officer's solution of some points.

THE STAFF OF GEN. GRANT.

HILLYER lived in St. Louis when GRANT left his little farm, near by, to enter the firm of "BOGGS & GRANT, Real Estate Agents, Houses to Rent." In those days he had a desk, I believe, in HILLYER's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"

"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now; but he won't talk for effect, nor before strangers freely. This reticence of GRANT, so much made of, is partly discrimination, and partly the form of an old bashfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time.

"In St. Louis I liked GRANT. He was entertaining, and I was attracted toward him by what I hardly knew at that time. Afterward I knew it to be manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New-York when I heard of his appointment, and soon after came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planter's House, in St. Louis, on business, soon afterward, and, wishing to see GRANT, he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

'Here, HILLYER,' said GRANT, 'here's your horse. The boat has been waiting for the three-quarters of an hour. Stir yourself!'

'I am not going, GRANT. I never entertained the notion a minute in earnest.'

'Come along! I can't listen to that. Time presses!'

'But I have not written to my wife.'

'Well! that you had better do. After this next action I am going into, you can come home—if you don't get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business.'

"In brief, HILLYER found himself going down the river in ten minutes, to his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in it. Perhaps, in this way GRANT will impress into his Cabinet some unwilling talent, if there be any talent unwilling to go into the Cabinet. I have not seen any of this latter sort.

"Did you notice any strong traits of character in GRANT soon afterward?"

"His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to fight. He never [illegible] in action as if he had any personal apprehension, but grew more cheerful and concentrated as the time of battle approached. His indisposition to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing that he, RAWLINGS, myself and some other staff officers, were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off. GRANT sat on horseback, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go out to be rained on, without enjoying it. He kept us all in half-agony. One officer said to me:

'Go tell the Old Man to leave here, for God's sake!'

'No! Tell him yourself. He'll think me afraid, and so I am, but he shan't think so.'

There we sat, the fire crossing upon us. At last one of the green members of the staff rode up to GRANT, saying:

'General, we must leave this place. It isn't necessary to stay right here. If we do, we shall all be dead in five minutes.'

'I guess that's so!' said GRANT, and he rode away to our relief."

"As to fear," continued HILLYER, "GRANT used to say that he had seen men who said they never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with GRANT was his own attempt frequently to supersede his own good luck. At Donelson he went to Commodore FOOTE and begged him to run past the rebel guns with a gunboat or two. FOOTE replied, saying that he would be shot to pieces. GRANT maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before FARRAGUT made a practical demonstration of GRANT's theory. Now, if FOOTE had done this, the rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made GRANT historic would never have happened.

"GRANT developed wonderfully in the war, and though I, as a Democrat, opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following: I was at City Point in 1865, and sitting close by GRANT I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled, good-naturedly.

'What's that, Gen. GRANT?'

'A letter from SHERMAN. Read it!'

I read the letter and it said that SHERMAN could no longer hold Atlanta, his line being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country and turning at bay to fight HOOD whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked GRANT what in it made him laugh.

'Why,' he said, 'I was wondering what HOOD could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of SHERMAN.'

Thus was the General supplying an error of genius. SHERMAN supposed that HOOD would follow him. GRANT knew that HOOD could not eat off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to SHERMAN: 'You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea after you detach SCHOFIELD and —— to go to Tennessee. HOOD will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville.' Now, see! Had SHERMAN carried off his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon HOOD, Nashville would have fallen, Indiana and Ohio been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact."

"GRANT," said HILLYER, "is stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than GRANT and GEORGE H. THOMAS before the battle of Nashville. THOMAS has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. GRANT sent word to THOMAS to move out of his works and attack HOOD. THOMAS was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. GRANT telegraphed again: 'The country is excited. Attack!' THOMAS was not yet quite ready. Then GRANT sent JOHN A. LOGAN to Louisville to be ready to take command and telegraphed again: 'If you do not attack HOOD before —— date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.' Just at that time THOMAS was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy collusion of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."

Gen. HILLYER was to have been FERNANDO WOOD's successor in Congress from New-York, but WOOD changed his mind and threatened Tammany Hall out of a renomination. HILLYER is a fine speaker and observer. Two or three years ago, at Saratoga, GRANT's staff was toasted, and in the midst of HILLYER's reply his memory leaped back about thirty years to a little passage of Scripture, which he quoted to show the ancient honor which the patriarchs bestowed upon their aides-de-camp.

"Even old Jacob," he said, "used this language to the Lord: 'With my *staff* I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands.'"

"HILLYER," said somebody, "there's no such passage."

They produced a Bible, and there they found it, in the thirty-second chapter of Genesis. Sunday School education sometimes holds the longest.

Here I am reminded of a sharp jest of Gen. RAWLINGS. A friend of his, at a dinner some time ago, was sipping wine rather freely, and growing talkative. Finally, the latter said, speaking of somebody:

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!"

"Your enemy," said RAWLINGS, pointing to the bottle, "'don't write books.'"

GRANT'S INAUGURATION.

It has been said here that GRANT will not come to the Capitol at all to take the oath of office, as that will oblige him to ride in a carriage with JOHNSON. I do not know, though I shall ascertain speedily, what the formula is for such occasions. If it be a harmless formula, I hope that Gen. GRANT will abide by it; for his life is too strong and correct to be anybody's landmark for hate. The character that could die in the fellowship of thieves has left us at least an example to be crowned, if need be, in the fellowship of worse. There is a good deal of mean suggestion poured into GRANT's ear by a certain kind of newspaper. I hope The Chicago *Tribune* will be his better adviser. Let the era of peace begin with the other New Testament phrase:

"Peace on earth, good will to men!"

Heaven knows what vials of wrath may be filled for the new President's latter end. Some of us who may be at his side then in counsel and support, ask him at this time to be more than magnanimous.

The inauguration will be held on the east front of the Capitol, in the immemorial place. It will be, I think, a mild sort of inauguration, with less procession and fanfaronade than has been expected. Still, it ought to be a public inauguration, made in the presence of a landscape of people, for there is as much danger of a too secret inauguration as of an altogether foolish one. It was wise in the Senate to forbid the Capitol being made a place of inaugural festivities. The parties in this endeavor were mixed in character, and the genius of our people is too grave for any such violent transmutation of the great fane. As well the can-can there.

GATH.

Cincinnati Expectations.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 27.

Mr. JAY GOULD, of the Erie Railroad, was in the city yesterday, in consultation with some of our most active and competent railroad men and capitalists. It is understood that his object is to perfect arrangements favorable to the great broad-guage line that he represents, looking specially to Southern trade. That the movements which the appearance of this gentleman in this city indicate are of very considerable importance, there can be no question, and we may assume that they represent in part a recognition of the great central position and the wealth and commerce of Cincinnati, and the necessity that they should not be overlooked in the enterprises that contemplate crossing the continent with railroad systems having unity of management.

Police Trials.

Some thirty members of the Metropolitan Police appeared before the Commissioners yesterday, on complaints for violations of the rules of the Department.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The most important case tried was that of Patrolman PER LE FONDA, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The circumstances throughout were very peculiar. Last Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., about 5 o'clock, a young man informed Roundsman OATES that he had overheard parties speaking of a burglary that would be committed that night at MCKAY & CO.'s silk store No. 12 Dey-street. They stated that three men would be engaged in it, and described how the operation would be conducted. The parties also said that the tall officer on post would "stand in with them." PER LE FONDA's post from 7 to 11 o'clock that night was Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, a distance of three blocks. The silk store is on the north side of Dey-street, about 150 feet west of Broadway. Officers KENNEALLY and THOMPSON were stationed in John-street, just across Broadway from Dey-street, from whence they had a good view of the store, as a bright light shone upon it. At 7:40 o'clock they saw three persons speak to a coachman at the corner of Dey-street and Broadway. The coachman drove off, and the three proceeded down Dey-street to the silk store, where they stooped over the grating which covered the passage to the basement. Two of the men disappeared inside. At 8:20—half an hour after the burglars had entered the basement—Officer FONDA was seen coming up Dey-street on the side opposite the silk store, and at the corner of Dey and Broadway he spoke with the burglar number three, who had stayed outside to watch, and whom the officers stationed in John-street recognized as a well-known thief named HENRY SCHULTZ. Officer FONDA then crossed to the other side of his post, and patrolled down past the store where the burglars were at work without making any stop there. SCHULTZ meanwhile went down Broadway to Cortlandt-street, and round the block up Dey-street again, and eventually, after going to Fulton-street, passed the officers in John-street, and, recognizing them, started down Broadway, but was soon captured by Officer KENNEALLY. Sergt. WOODWARD, who had his plans all laid, on being informed of the state of affairs, went with a platoon of men and surrounded the building. He could distinctly hear the burglars at work. The place was apparently perfectly secure, and it was necessary to wrench off an iron shutter before the officers could effect an entrance. The burglars seeing they were discovered attempted to secrete themselves in the basement, but were soon unearthed, and taken to the Station-house. It appeared that the burglars worked in this way: The padlock that secured the grating was taken off, and two burglars went in, then, with augurs and a saw they cut their way up through the floor. After their entrance was effected, SCHULTZ, who was left outside on watch, clapped another padlock on the grating similar to the one taken off, and locked it. The robbery had been perpetrated precisely in accordance with the manner in which the young man had informed Roundsman OATES it would be. Another curious circumstance was that when Roundsman MCKELVEY visited FONDA on post at 7:30 the same evening the latter entered into conversation with the roundsman, describing the burglary of the Winter Garden dollar store, where the same plan was adopted of substituting one lock for another, FONDA remarking that he did not see how an officer could be held responsible in such a case. The roundsman also testified that subsequent to the burglary, when sent out by the Captain to order FONDA to come to the Station-house, the following conversation took place: "I said, I guess the jig is up with you; Capt. BRENNAN knows all about this arrangement; he has got all the points, and you are in a bad fix. Roundsman OATES knew this burglary was going to take place, and that you was in with the thieves at 5 o'clock." FONDA replied, 'My God! is that so?'"

The thieves had picked up $1,400 worth of goods to take away, and Capt. BRENNAN says if they had not been discovered, they could have taken $20,000 worth.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Inquest Resumed—Evidence of Dr. Maxwell, the Colored Boy, and the Widow and Brother of the Murdered Man—The Prisoner Tallant Identified by the Colored Boy.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner FLYNN resumed the inquest in the case of Mr. ROGERS, who was mortally wounded in his own court-yard, in Twelfth-street, on the morning of the 31st of December, by some unknown person, and subsequently died from the effects of his injuries.

The inquest was held in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The number of spectators was by no means so large as on Wednesday, there not being more than 200 persons present. Shortly after 11 o'clock the family of the deceased arrived, and a few minutes subsequently the two LOGANS, TALLANT and the colored boy were brought in by the officers having them in charge. A little sister of LOGAN No. 2 was also present.

TALLANT, who is supposed to be "the tall man" that held the short man's overcoat while the murder was committed, is of medium height, with big black bushy whiskers and a rather hard expression of countenance. JAMES LOGAN No. 1, who surrendered himself to the Police, is a very small man, of dark complexion, and has evidently led a rather rough life. LOGAN No. 2 is of medium size, nearly as tall as TALLANT and of fair complexion. The colored witness is a lad of about 14 years of age, with a round, stupid, good-humored face.

The two LOGANS take the matter very seriously, while TALLANT seems to think it is an affair of little importance. When identified by the colored boy as being one of the men he saw standing near Mr. ROGERS' house, on the morning of the murder, he smiled good-humoredly, and seemed to look on it as a very good joke indeed.

Coroner FLYNN was assisted in his examination of witnesses by Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District-Attorney.

THE EVIDENCE.

Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I saw Mr. Rogers about fifteen minutes after he received his wound; he received an incised wound in the abdominal walls; the wound was evidently made by a knife entering the abdomen midway between the navel and hip bone, and extending obliquely down the entire abdominal walls; a portion of the bowel protruded through the outer wound; I replaced the intestines and dressed the wound; he lived fifty-two hours after receiving the wound; the wound was received on the morning of the 31st December, about ten minutes before seven; I saw him about fifteen minutes after he received the wound; I lived next door to the deceased; the cause of death was evidently the wound received; a portion of the deceased's intestines were found lying in the area-way of the house.

Mrs. Maria E. Rogers, widow of the murdered man, gave her testimony in a low voice. It was afterward read to the jury as follows: That morning I rose about six o'clock and went down stairs; my attention was called to the window by the breaking of the glass; I was then in the dining-room; it was ten minutes before seven; I pulled the shade inside and saw Mr. Rogers coming down the area steps; I went to the area and asked him if he was shot; I thought that the window had been broken by a pistol-shot; he said "No; he robbed me and then cut me; there is his coat and hat, take care of them; get me up stairs and bring a cot;" he walked up stairs with our help; there was blood on his pants; I asked if he had any words with the man; he said, "Oh, no;" he said the man came in the court-yard and the first he saw was his brandishing a knife over his head; the man then took his pocket-book and watch; he then caught hold of the man, and he supposed that his holding him so tight exasperated him, and he then used the knife; the coat and hat were brought up stairs; he told me he did not expect to live.

Mr. Benjamin H. Rogers, brother of the deceased, testified as follows: It was eight o'clock when I arrived at the house; I spoke to my brother, and the first words he said were, "the man who cut him had thrown something in the street;" I went out and picked up a knife sheath; in the area I saw blood on the snow; I saw something that looked like flesh; it was about an inch long; I picked it up and gave it to Dr. Maxwell; I then went to bed and asked my brother if he could give me any description of the parties or any further clue to their identification; he said one was a tall man, the other a short man; the first he saw of them they came up to the area railings and stopped, afterward the tall man took the short man's coat, and attempted to go across the street; he turned around and said, "Jim, don't do it;" then the short man came inside the railing and flourished a knife over his head, and then grabbed for his watch; as he grabbed for the watch he (my brother) grabbed him by the collar; in the struggle the man got his watch and pocket-book, and put them in his coat pocket; as he took the pocket-book my brother hallooed "murder;" then the man cut him; he held on until he tore the man's coat off him; the man then ran across the street to the other man, and both ran toward Broadway; the short man had a light-colored overcoat; he thought the short man was of dark complexion, and had a smooth face, but was not sure about this.

William Gloucester, the colored boy, testified that he is employed at Wood's Museum, and lives in Varick-street; between six and seven o'clock on the morning of the 31st, he was going to his work, and was passing through Twelfth-street; he saw two men standing in front of Mr. Rogers' house; the old gentleman was inside the railings; he, witness, passed on; he did not see anything done, and did not "see any one holler;" one of the men had on black pants and a white overcoat, the other had a sort of black woolly overcoat.

The witness gave his evidence in a confused and uncertain manner.

The Coroner then called JAMES TALLANT, one of the prisoners, and asked the colored witness whether he recognized him. The boy said, "Yes; he was the tallest of the two I saw."

It will be remembered that the boy some time ago, in the Coroner's office, picked out TALLANT from among twelve other persons present, and declared that he was the taller of the two men he saw standing near Mr. ROGERS' house on the morning in question.

Mr. HOWE, who appears as counsel for JAMES LOGAN No. 2, asked that the witness might be confronted with his client and the question put to him whether or not he recognized him.

Mr. TOWNSEND, who appeared for LOGAN No. 1, made a similar request.

The Assistant District-Attorney declined to allow this at this stage of the proceedings. He said that no one, as yet, had been accused of the murder. It would be time enough to ask the question hereafter.

John Kerns, a Police officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified: I was told to arrest James Logan, the man now known as Logan No. 2, about four days before his arrest took place; from information received I and another officer, on Tuesday, the 12th, went to a place in Third-avenue, rear Forty-ninth-street; we were told Logan lived across the way; this was about five o'clock in the morning; about half-past five I saw a man come there and try the door; he could not get in; he went away round the corner, and afterward came back and got in; I recognized him as Michael Logan; he came out of the house some time afterward and went off; soon after, his father came down and followed his son; it was then about eight o'clock; about fifteen minutes past nine, James Logan came out of the house; he went toward Fourth-avenue; we followed and arrested him.

Mr. ROGERS was recalled and identified the coat and hat shown him as those he picked up in the street on the morning of the murder.

The Coroner then said that the inquest would be adjourned.

Mr. HOWE said he had two ladies present, (inmates of the house No. 171 Greene-street,) and he would like to have their testimony taken.

The Coroner said this could be done on Monday.

It is understood that the two women will testify that LOGAN No. 2 did not leave the house in Greene-street until nearly 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st.

The inquest was then adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday next.

Needham's Pneumatic Way.

An interesting model of Needham's Patent Pneumatic Tube is on exhibition at No. 11 Pine-street. The proprietor of the model, Gen. BARNUM, has adapted the tube to an elevated street railway, and asserts that, in that position, its economy would be far greater than if deposited under ground. Mr. NEEDHAM is a melodeon manufacturer of this City. The advantage of his invention over the pneumatic tube used in London is, that he uses but one engine for forcing the air, whereas the English process uses an additional engine at every station. He employs an endless tube, through which there is a continuous current of air. A rotary air pump is connected with it. At each station are two sliding gates for isolating a section of the tube. When both are open, the current of air produced by the pump passes straight by the station, and a car driven by it could not be stopped. When both gates are closed, the current passes the station through a bent tube, at the side of the main tube, but the car cannot pass round the bent tube, and stops in front of the gate. It is prevented from striking violently against the gate by the quantity of air it incloses between that and itself, the resistance of which is very great. If one gate is opened and the other closed, the car will stop, as before, and be prevented from returning by the closing of the open door. As there is a double line of tube, there may be travel in both directions at once without the chance of collision. Several cars may move in the same direction, for they would be attached, as it were, to an endless band of air, and be compelled to maintain their relative distances.

The model on exhibition is quite interesting. The tube is of glass, and objects placed within it fly with the rapidity of lightning.

Arson by a Colored Girl.

Mr. James W. Coates, residing in One Hundred and Fourth-street, brought home a liberated slave girl named Lavinia Brown a few years ago from a relative's plantation, near Augusta, Ga., and she has since continued in his family as a domestic. A few days ago Mrs. Coates had occasion to chastise Lavinia, who is 12 years of age, for some trifling offence, and nothing more was thought of the matter. Since then the refuse straw, which had been scattered over a strawberry bed in the garden to protect it from the frost, was found to be on fire, though the flames were readily extinguished. Incendiary fires have also been discovered and extinguished under the stoop of Mr. Coates' dwelling, in an outhouse, and once in the stable. Suspicion at length fell on Lavinia, and yesterday Mr. Coates concealed himself in the stable for the purpose of investigating the truth of these suspicions. He had not long been so concealed before the girl entered the stable, lighted a match and was about to throw it into the loose hay in the mow, when Mr. Coates caught her hand and prevented the crime being committed. Lavinia was subsequently arraigned before Chief Clerk Sheldon, in the Fire Marshal's office, who suggested that she be taken before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Court. This being done, the Magistrate committed the girl to the House of Correction, as she evidently had not realized the nature of the crime she had so persistently attempted.

Fires Yesterday.

At 1:40 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building, corner of Bank and Hudson streets. The building is owned and occupied on the three lower floors by W. S. See & Co., as a steam sawing and marble manufactory. Their loss on building is estimated at $1,800, insured for $10,000. Loss on stock $2,000, insured for $20,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Borman & Pease, bookbinders, who sustain a loss of $5,000 on stock and machinery, covered by insurance. Origin of fire as yet unknown.

At 2:10 A. M. flames were discovered on the first floor of No. 595 Sixth-avenue, occupied by S. S. Woolf as a stationery store. A damage of $500 on stock was occasioned, fully insured, and a loss of $100 on the building. The proprietor and his clerk were arrested on a charge of arson.

At 6 A. M. another fire occurred in the Harmony Print Works, No. 80 Greenwich-street, occupied by Geo. White, who sustained a loss of $300; insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $200; insured. The flames originated near the boiler furnace.

Sunday School Work.

A public meeting of the American and New-York Sunday School Union took place at the Reformed Church, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Harlem, on Wednesday evening. Mr. M. B. Lewis, a missionary from Minnesota, delivered a very practical and interesting address, giving many facts and incidents connected with his work in Minnesota. Mr. T. A. Bronner then delivered an address on the Sunday Schools of New-York, relating many facts of interest pertaining thereto, dating as far back as 1794, and some very touching incidents were related, proving that the work of Sunday Schools was daily becoming more important. The next speaker introduced was Rev. W. T. Sabine, who urged that every man of prayer, and every professed Christian, should do all in their power to help this glorious Sunday School work along. He also related many facts of interest. One was an act of an aged colored woman, very poor, who lived in an old patched-up cot. One day a rich man came along and said to her: "What do you suppose the Lord lets you live for, Betty?" "Well," said she, "Massa, you know you gives lots money to help missionary cause, and I 'be to pray to de Lord dat all de money you gibs may be means of saving souls."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, Alderman.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening, as Michael Carroll, now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, was passing through Washington-street, he was suddenly assaulted by Thomas F. O'Donohue, aged 20, a native of London, England, and residing at No. 143 Cedar-street, who attempted to take from Carroll's person the sum of $35 in bank notes. O'Donohue, it appears, approached his intended victim in an ordinary way, and as he came within striking distance, rudely pushed him into a neighboring alley, and would have taken the money from his person through violence, had not Anthony Welsh, of No. 139 Washington-street, noticed the affair, and ran to Carroll's assistance. The prisoner, on being arraigned before the acting Magistrate, was fully committed to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN MAIDEN-LANE.

At a late hour on Thursday night as Officer Solomon Ferre, of the Second Precinct, was patrolling his post, he heard a noise of somebody moving about in the musical instrument store of Daniel Hess, at No. 49 Maiden-lane, on the second floor. He accordingly kept watch and was rewarded soon after by seeing Edward Toppey, aged 24, a native of New-York, and residing at No. 321 West Twenty-fourth-street, and John Williams, aged 21, a native of Boston and living at 154 West Eighteenth-street, come out of the building with two unknown accomplices. Officer Ferre, assisted by Officer Guire, succeeded in arresting Toppey and Williams, and found in their possession two pistols, a jimmy and several false keys. Further examination of the premises occupied by Mr. Hess, resulted in the discovery that the door had been opened by means of a false key, found in possession of the prisoners and that the office safe had been blown open. Yesterday morning Mr. Hess appeared in Court and made an affidavit that he had been robbed of $50 in money, which had been deposited over night in the safe. Both of the accused were fully committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Patrick Clark, of No. 179 Greenwich-street, had suspected that Daniel Smith, an employe, was in the constant habit of embezzling small sums of money received for goods sold by him over the counter. A trap was accordingly set, and Philip Collins, of No. 44 Hamilton-street, expended $2 46 for articles furnished by Smith, which money the latter failed to account for. Officer Finke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was called in, and he arraigned the accused before the Magistrate, who granted a commitment for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE KNIFE.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in the sailors' boarding-house No. 350 Water-street, between James Geoghegan, Martin Churchill and Solomon Kinsey, when the latter was severely wounded with a table knife in the hands of Geoghegan. The assailant was arrested, and on being arraigned before the acting Magistrate was remanded for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE.

United States vs. David Lichtenheim.—This case, in which the defendant, formerly an Internal Revenue Inspector, is charged with levying blackmail on Oscar Hogin, a cigar manufacturer, was summed up by Deputy District-Attorney Ethan Allen for the Government and John Sedgwick, Esq., for the defendant, the Commissioner reserving his decision, which, it is understood, will be given at an early day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Jan. 29.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE "MORNING STAR" SUNDAY SCHOOL INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Richard L. Perry vs. James Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company et al.—In this case, heretofore published in the Times, Judge Ingraham to-day rendered the following opinion:

The paper on which the plaintiff brought this action can hardly be considered a lease. It gives no right in the land and no interest in the premises, except for one day. It is, in fact, nothing more than an agreement to allow the plaintiff the use of the room for one day weekly. The damage for violating such an agreement can easily be compensated by an action, and where such is the case, an injunction is not the proper remedy. The defendant, no doubt, has made himself liable to such a claim; but after the injury has been done and the room rendered unfit for occupation, no good would result from prohibiting any further alterations, as neither party could use it in its present condition. If the agreement was to be considered a lease, then the defendant, being in possession after the nonpayment of the rent, cannot be considered a trespasser until the rent is tendered, which should be to the landlord, and not to his Attorney. There is no sufficient ground for continuing this injunction. Motion denied and injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Jan. 29.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

James Rankin vs. Broadway Savings Institution.—This was a suit to recover from defendants the sum of $520, deposited in the bank. The plaintiff lost his bank book, and the bank while not denying the fact of the deposit being in their hands, claimed that under their by-laws plaintiff was not entitled to receive his money without producing his pass-book, and that he accepted such by-laws as the contract between him and the bank by signing the books of the bank. Defendants, however, as a mere act of grace, as they claim, offered to pay the money if plaintiff would give them satisfactory indemnity. Plaintiff tendered such indemnity as he could, but which was not acceptable to defendants. Whereupon, he, plaintiff, brought suit for the recovery of the money. The Court held that the loss of the pass-book, and the amount of money on deposit, entitled the plaintiff to a recovery of the amount, notwithstanding the existence of the by-laws to the contrary, and thereupon the jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount deposited, with legal interest thereon from date of demand.

Charles Wehle for plaintiff; E. P. Wheeler for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 29.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE GREGORY ESTATE.

William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory, Ex'x, &c.—This case, which has been before the Court since 1858, was up for argument yesterday, on a notice in favor of defendant, directing plaintiff to show cause why an order heretofore granted directing the receiver in the case to take possession of certain real estate, consisting of some seventeen houses in this City, and valued at $100,000, and in which property the plaintiff claims an equal copartnership interest with John Gregory deceased, and whose heirs hold title to the property—should not be modified so as to recall the power given to the receiver to take possession of the real estate. It was contended by Wm. Houghton that in a former action a verdict had been virtually rendered in favor of defendants, and that the legal title being in the heirs, that portion of the order directing the receiver to take possession of the real estate could not be properly enforced against them. The motion was opposed by Mr. Brady, and his Honor Judge McCunn took the papers and reserved his decision. Mr. Stoughton for motion. Mr. Brady opposing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Jan. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Redmond *vs.* Elmore; report confirmed and order granted.

Robert Conway *vs.* William Gillespie; defendant may answer in five days on payment of $10 costs of motion; judgment for execution to stand as security.

McGrane *vs.* Chas. Lucas & Co.; this case will be set down peremptorily for trial for the first Friday of February.

Lyons *vs.* Birdseye; motion denied; $5 costs, to abide the event.

Mary A. Robinson *vs.* Anthony Robinson; motion denied.

Joshua Atkins et al. *vs.* W. Howland et al.; injunction modified and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 29.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

In the matter, &c., of the petition of Edward J. Anderson for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

Martin Lemon *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Joseph King et al. *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Samuel Rausch *vs.* Louis Muller; motion granted without costs.

Lorenzo Severin et al. *vs.* John M. Trenor; motion granted on terms.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

No causes will be tried in Part II., Trial Term of this Court, during the first week of February, 1869.

By order. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Yesterday, being the closing day of the General Sessions January Term, was occupied by the disposition of several pleadings, four sentences being pronounced, judgment suspended in one case, and one prisoner discharged.

SENTENCES.

James Wright pleading guilty of forgery, in having sold imitation railroad tickets, was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

Thomas Dempsey, *alias* John Jones, a bad-looking youth, plead guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Marcus Raymond plead guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Scott, a hard character, who had plead guilty to grand larceny and had his sentence deferred, to allow him to produce certificates of previous character, was brought before the Court, having been found to have been previously on the Island, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Four young boys, who had been detected and plead guilty to grand larceny, were allowed to go with a warning that judgment was only suspended during their good behavior.

DISCHARGED.

Thomas Porter, a boy, accused of grand larceny, was discharged at the request of his counsel, John White, Esq., who represented that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner. The prisoner had received a trial without any substantial evidence being produced against him.

The Court adjourned for the term, and the February session will commence next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 29, 1869.

$16,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109⅞
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅞
60,000	U. S. 5-20s C. '67...b3	108⅝
40,000	do. ...s3	108⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109
66,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3	108¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	101⅛
3,000	Va. 6s, new	63
10,000	Georgia State 7s	92½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅞
2,000	N. Car. 6s, new, 2d call	62
5,000	La. 6s	73
30,000	La. 6s, Levee	70
2,000	do. ...2d call	69
[illegible]	Ala. St. 8s, Bds.	90
1,000	do.	92½
5,600	Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call	67⅞
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. 2d call	67⅞
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96½
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	92½
2,000	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	98¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93
2,000	O. & M. Con. bds	88
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	88¾
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	89
50,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84¼
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	105
16,000	Am. D. & I. Co. 7s	95
10	Continental Bank	99
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	104
8	Ninth Nat. Bank	103
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	128
100	Cen. Coal	62
100	do.	63
100	do. ...2d call	64
100	Mar. Pf.	24
850	West. Un. T.	35¾
64	do.	35½
400	do.	35⅝
200	do. ...b10	35⅞
30	do. ...2d call	36
100	Q. M. Co.	24½
200	do.	24¾
300	Pacific Mail	121⅜
50	do.	121¼
100	Boston W. P.	16
250	Adams Ex.	64
300	do.	63⅝
10	do.	63¾
30	do.	63½
10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29
100	do.	29¼
100	do.	29½
600	do.	29¾
110	U. S. Ex.	54
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	17¾
21	N. Y. Cen.	162⅞
100	do.	162⅞
300	Erie	38½
50	do.	38⅜
400	do.	38⅜
100	do. ...2d call	38½
50	Hud. R. R.	136¼
100	do.	136⅛
24	do.	136⅝
100	do.	136
10	do.	135¾
40	do. ...bet. call	136¼
200	Harlem ...bet. call	137⅜
200	do. ...2d call	137¼
200	do.	137½
200	do.	137⅜
[illegible]	Reading	98
800	do.	98¼
200	do. ...bet. call	97⅞
10	Stonington	80
5	N. Y. & N. H.	150
10	do. ...s30	150
30	do.	155
40	do. ...s10	150
100	Mich. Cen.	120
5	do.	121
5	Mich. So.	95
100	do.	95½
120	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
100	Chic. & N. W.	84½
100	do. ...2d call	84⅜
100	do.	84½
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅞
200	do.	91½
100	do.	91
100	Lake Shore	102¼
100	do.	102
1200	do. ...bet. call	102
200	do. ...2d call	102⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	77½
100	do.	77⅝
400	do.	77⅜
100	do.	77½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	96½
100	do.	96⅞
100	Del. L. & W.	120
100	do.	119⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	67
100	do.	66⅞
37	N. J.	130
100	N. J. Cen.	113⅜
10	do. ...bet. call	113⅜
100	do. ...2d call	113½
50	Morris & Essex	87
38	P., Ft. W. & C.	123⅜
25	Nor. & Wor.	97
300	Ohio & Miss.	38½
100	do. ...b10	38⅝
25	Han. & St. Jo.	107
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	108
100	C., Cin. & I. C.	54
50	do.	53¾
200	do. ...2d call	53⅝
25	Dub. & S. C.	97

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$50,600	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113⅞
1,300	do. ...small	113⅞
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	110¾
258,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65. s3	110⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	108¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅝
148,000	do. ...b3	108⅝
3,500	do.	108⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. s3	101⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
56,000	do. ...b3	108¾

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-coup.	67¼
11,000	La. State 6s	72
16,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	69
10,000	Mo. 6s, bet. call	87
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	86
30,000	do.	86
5,000	do.	86¼
5,000	do.	86⅛
10,000	do.	86⅛
400	Canton	61
100	West. U. T.	35½
100	Del. & Hud. C., bet. call	126
34	do.	125¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex. b. call	29
300	U. S. Ex. Co.	54¾
100	Adams Ex.	63
50	do.	63¾
150	Erie	38⅝
25	do.	38½
20	Hudson	135⅝
200	Harlem	136
100	Mil. & St. P. ...b30	77
800	Reading	97¾
80	do.	97⅝
10	Mich. Cen.	119½
10	do.	119½
100	Ill. Cen.	139
14	Mich. So.	95¼
100	Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
100	do.	84¼
300	New-Jersey	112
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
500	do.	92
100	do. ...s30	92
600	Clev. & Tol.	105⅝
60	do.	106
200	do.	105⅞
200	do. ...bet. call	105⅜
50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	96
100	Ohio & Miss.	38⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C. ...s30	119⅜
1400	C. C. & I. C.	57
200	do.	56⅜
100	do.	56⅞
25	H. & St. J.	109⅝
10	H. & St. J. Pf.	110
200	do.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s	67
[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]
100	Pacific Mail	121⅞
100	do. ...b10	121⅜
100	West. U. T.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Harlem ...b3	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank & Bro. Asso.	[illegible]
[illegible]	T., W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100	Hud. R.	136
200	Ohio & Miss.	38⅝
[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northwestern Pf.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, new	[illegible]
[illegible]	La. 6s	[illegible]
[illegible]	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. U. T.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lake Shore R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30
400	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	54½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	T., W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
100	Fort Wayne	123⅜
300	Rock Island	133⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	38⅝
1200	Mich. So. N. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
200	Cleve. & Tol.	105⅞
[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. W. Pfd.	[illegible]
1100	do.	[illegible]

Friday, Jan. 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136⅛@136⅜ ℘ cent. The transactions were dull, but the price fairly steady. We hear of no export demand for Gold Coin for Saturday's steamers, but a portion of yesterday's California arrival of Gold and Silver bars will probably go forward. The amount of this arrival is $423,172. The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $500,000. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury is $298,000. The Foreign Exchanges are a fraction cheaper on actual Sales for to-morrow's packet than for the last steamer. We hear of transactions in 60 days London at 109⅛@¼, on the Street, while some of the leading Banking houses refuse to draw at their own counters better than 109⅜ ℘ cent. net, that is, free of brokerage to the buyer. The terms for short sight are 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent., with business by a leading Continental house at 110⅛, less a sixteenth to the broker. One or two Cable transfers of Money to London were done at 110¼ ℘ cent.

There is good employment for Money among the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent., as the rule of the Street, but with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. on balances left with the leading houses on Government and other first-class collateral. There is some disposition manifested by lenders, (including one or two of the Trust Companies,) to place Money on 30 days' time on Stock collateral, owing to the signs of an early return of Currency and Country Bank balances to New-York in February and March.

The temper of the Stock Exchange is somewhat contradictory to-day. In the Public Funds the trade demand at the counters of the great dealers continues fair, while at the Board speculation is comparatively weak, with an inclination, it is surmised in some quarters, to bear the 5-20s of 1865 and 1867. The ultimate changes in price from yesterday, however, scarcely amounted to ⅛ ℘ cent. On the other hand, the Southern State Bonds were better than last night, and the Railway market especially buoyant on the Western Roads, and active in Reading and several of the New-York Roads. The general business of the day was large, and on certain specialties, like Northwest Preferred, the St. Pauls, and Columbus, Indiana and Chicago, (both Bonds and Stock,) there was unusual excitement. The Gould-Fisk combination to control the Columbus and Chicago line, (now embracing the late Chicago and Great Eastern,) was routed at Columbus to-day by a higher bid from the Pennsylvania Central, and the lease of the line passes at once to the great Pennsylvania corporation. The result had been anticipated by several Railway authorities for several days past, although not credited by others, and the Stock and Bonds of the leased Road have been rapidly advancing on the chances that Gould would be defeated, as he has been. The Bonds this Afternoon sold as high as 86⅜ and the Shares at 57 ℘ cent. The feverish rise in the Northwest Preferred Shares is ascribed to the further transmission of 5,000 or 6,000 shares, in 10 Share Certificates, to the Amsterdam market, where the Stock is dealt in as registered in the name of one of the Credit Banks of that city. The Stock sold up to 92⅛ ℘ cent., and the Common sympathized to the extent of full 2 ℘ cent. since yesterday. The combination to control the Ohio and Mississippi Road in the interest of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western broad-gauge route, New-York to St. Louis, took fresh hold of the Stock this Afternoon, and the price advanced to 39⅛ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅛	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅞	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅛	63⅛
New-York Central	163⅛	163⅛
Erie Railway	38⅜	38⅜
Reading Railway	97⅝	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	133⅛	133⅛
Northwest Common	83⅞	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	90⅛	92⅛
Michigan Southern	95⅛	94⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅛	123⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95⅛	95⅛
Pacific Mail Company	120⅜	120⅜
St. Paul Preferred	95⅝	96⅛
St. Paul Common	75⅞	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	66	66
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜	39⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	111⅞	5-20 coup., 1865	110⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	112⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108¾
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5-20 coup. 1867	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅞	5-20 coup. 1868	109
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	6 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	125¼
5-20 coup., 1864	110¾	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅝	10-40 coup.	108⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	101½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	102½	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	67
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	102½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102½	Virginia 6s, ex c.	58
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	102½	Virginia 6s, n. bonds	63
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	102	North Carolina 6s	63
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1871	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	61½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo.	87
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	85¾
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	100	California 7s	120
Illinois Ca. B., reg., 1860	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1864	100	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	100	Alabama 8s	91
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Alabama 5s	92½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1866	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	[illegible]
Erie [illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. extended	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	[illegible]	Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 2d M. S. F.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. [illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875	113	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton [illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	[illegible]	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7-10	[illegible]
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Ex. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Con. 6 ℘ cent. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jos. Gr. con.	[illegible]	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	108
Manhattan	147	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants	122	East River	102
America	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	130
Fulton	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
National	113	Imp'rs. & Traders'	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Park	158
State of New-York	114¼	Manuf'rs. Merchants	101
Commerce	121	Central National	106¼
Mec. B. Assoc'n	[illegible]	Fourth National	105
Ocean	105	Ninth National	108¾
Bank of the Republic	120	Tenth National	96
Bank of N. America	100		

The attention of parties seeking business locations is called to the card of Mr. Edward Matthews, who has a large number of offices to let, recently fitted up with especial reference to the wants of bankers, brokers, &c.

The Stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, we are requested to say, met at Columbus, Ohio, this forenoon, to act upon the proposed lease of their Road to the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Companies. We learn from an official dispatch that a Stockholder presented to the meeting a counter-proposal from the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a lease to that Company, the terms of which were more favorable to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company than the lease to the Erie Company, and on canvassing the votes upon the two proposals, it was found that the Stockholders had almost unanimously accepted the lease offered by the Pennsylvania Company, which was accordingly executed and concluded for the term of ninety-nine years, with immediate possession by the lessees.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has made its annual statement for 1868, showing receipts from all sources for the year of $2,265,340, and disbursements on all accounts of $1,180,754, leaving the aggregate assets of the Company at the close of the year $5,367,538.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Jan. 16, 1869.

Sir: I reply to your letter of the 5th inst., that by section 160 of the Revenue act of June 30, 1864, amended March 3, 1866, (section 160 of Revenue law compilation,) no stamp duty shall be charged upon any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note duly stamped.

A judgment note therefor of the form you inclosed, should be stamped at the usual rate of promissory notes, being five cents for every $100 or fractional part thereof, with five cents additional on account of the clause relating to defalcation.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1 024,005 97
From freight	2,040,233 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	136,235 59
From miscellaneous	91,626 27
From Government troops	104 077 77
From Government freight	449,440 33
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax*.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Clinton-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	$31,200
Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100	22,000
Essex-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Hester-st., 19x100	23,200
2d-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., [illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	6,000
[illegible]	30,100
[illegible]	18,000
78th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	15,500
[illegible]	17,000
[illegible]	nom.
[illegible]	nom.
126th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	1,850
[illegible]	2,650
132d-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 11th-av., [illegible]	2,450
Avenue [illegible]	16,000
Avenue C, w. s., [illegible]	15,000
1st-av., [illegible]	5,150
2d-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of [illegible]	18,250
3d-av., w. s., lot No. 2, Van Cleat & Hitchcock	48,000
5th-av., e. s., 29.5 ft. n. of [illegible]	30,000
5th-av., w. s., 70.11 ft. n. of [illegible]	30,000
[illegible]	$22,500
[illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. [illegible]	$3,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker-st., No. [illegible] (third floor,) 4 years, per year	7,000
10th-st., No. 110 East, 21 years, per year	200
10th-st., No. [illegible] East, 21 years, per year	200
12th-st., Nos. 310, 312, 314 and 316, rears of, 10 years, per year	260
22d-st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of 8th-av., 23x87, 21 years, per year	150
46th-st., n. s., 740 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100.5, 21 years, per year	272
46th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100.5, 21 years, per year	272
49th-st., s. s., 783 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100.5, 21 years, per year	272
49th-st., n. s., 800 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17x100.5, 21 years, per year	272
113th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100, 10 years, per year	60
120th-st., s. s., 228.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 66x100.11, 15 years, per year	225
1st-av., n. w. corner 104th-st., 100.11x175, 20 years, per year	700
8th-av., w. s., 148.8 ft. n. of 21st-st., 20x77, 21 years, per year	580
8th-av., w. s., 77 ft. n. of 31st-st., 20x77, 21 years, per year	630

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x46x300x58.8	$3,125
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x200	8,500
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x200. Bainbridge-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 58.8x100x200x63	8,625
Carroll-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 74x27x64x25	5,000
Dikeman-st., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Conover-st., 5x100	1,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100	1,050
Marion-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	475
Marion-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 200x225	8,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 465 ft. e. of Utica-av., 20x107	4,800
South-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	1,900
Taylor-st., n. s., 180.2 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 19.11x80	3,750
Warren-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 63.9x60.3x118x25	610
White-st., e. s., 429.2 ft. e. of Coney Island road, 100x125	700
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 296.9 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 43x100	2,400
South 5th-st., n. s., 163 ft. e. of 5th-st., 100x140x139x139.6	7,450
North 6th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-st., 85x11x76x20	812
40th-st., s. s., 386 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x88.2	1,500
40th-st., s. s., 461 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x87.5	1,000
Atlantic and Grand avs., n. w. corner, 312x100x155.5x22.5x93.2x85x175.6	5,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 312 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100	1,250
Baltic and Smith avs., n. e. corner, 100x100	1,800
Fulton-av., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	4,000
Gates-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 100x200	11,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	5,800
Nassau-av., s. s., 51 ft. e. of Eckford-st., 50x100	1,900
Putnam-av., s. s., 79 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 40x1x80x2x21	4,125
Putnam-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Howard-av., 75x100	15,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-av., 4 doors w. of Wyckoff-st., 5 years, per year	$480
Fulton-av. and Gallatin-place, s. e. corner, store, 5 9-12 years, per year	1,300

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Flushing Creek, e. s., adjoining Popenhausen, indefinite acres	$1,050

Clarenceville.

Lots Nos. 349, 350, Map of Clarenceville	$325

Foster's Meadows.

Foster's Meadows road, e. s., adjoining Hendrickson's large plot	$300
Plot adjoining Fredericks, near Hempstead line, ¾ acre	50

Newtown.

Lot No. 6, block No. 4, map of Winfield village, 25x112	$1,250
Lot No. 10, Block O, map of Winfield village, 25x112	100

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Courtlandt.

Washington-st., e. s., 91x87	$1,200

Eastchester.

River-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. from Lakes-av., 100x150	$1,000
South-st., s. w. s., lot No. 378 West Mt. Vernon, 80x125	320
4th-av., e. s., John Berry's property, 50x105	1,200
6th av., w. s., lots Nos. 315, 316, Cent. Mt. Vernon, 100x100	2,800
6th-av., w. s., lot 315, Cent. Mt. Vernon, 50x100	150
12th-av., w. s., lot No. 343, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	603

Greenburg.

White Plains to Tarrytown road, part G. L. Downing's, 1 56-100 acres	$793

Mount Pleasant.

Beekman-av. and Courtlandt-st., s. w. corner, A. Randall's	$14,250
Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining Seth Bird's, 50x200	12,000

Morrisania.

Alexander-av. and 133d-st., n. e. corner, 131x200	$14,700
Benson-st. and Morris-av., n. w. corner, 100x200	3,000
Morris-av. and Charles-place, s. w. cor., 100x125	3,600
Robbins-av., w. s., lot No. 324, East Morrisania, 25x100	700
Union-st., n. e. s., 265 ft. s. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100	800

Poundridge.

Bedford to Ridgefield road, s. s., adjoining John Jones', 8 acres	$150

Rye.

Horton-av., e. s., adjoining W. P. Purdy's, 50x91	$750

West Farms.

Walnut-st. and 6th-av., s. w. corner, 100x150	$800
8th-st., n. s., 284 ft. from Franklin-av., 50x100	800

Westchester.

15th-av., s. s., lot No. 91, Wakefield's, 100x114	$100

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Norfolk-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x119	$790
Norfolk-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x119	580
South-st., s. s., 3 ft. e. of Wm. Voorhees, 20x113	3,700
South Orange-av., s. s., 67 ft. e. of Hayes-st., 25x91	2,650
Taylor-st., s. s., 134 ft. e. of Summer-av., 33x104	600
Tichenor-st., s. s., adjoining A. Ougletree's, 27 ft. front	5,000

East Orange.

North Park-st., e. s., adjoining J. Williams, 50x125	$600
Stirling-st., e. s., 402 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 100x146	1,800
Stirling-st., e. s., 377 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x152	400
Stirling-st. and Main-st., n. e. corner, 126x129	4,000
William-st., n. s., adjoining A. T. E. Hilton's, 70x151	7,300

Montclair.

Mountain-av., C. M. Plumb's property, 9 42-100 acres. Mountain-av., C. M. Plumb's property, half share, 3 15-100 acres	$5,500
Park-st., adjoining W. M. Taylor's, 100x225	2,000

Jersey City.

Barrow-st., e. s., 111 ft. s. of Grand-st., 47x—, (Deed Dec. 31, 1868)	$5,000
Barrow-st., e. s., 111 ft. s. of Grand-st., 47x—, (Deed Dec. 31, 1868)	5,200
Railroad-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Gilbert-st., 20x40	350

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 2d-st., 20x100	$6,000
Lots Nos. 7, 8, Block No. 17, Coster estate, 50x100	5,000

Hudson City.

Hudson-av., lots Nos. 13 and 14, C. Van Vorst's map, 50x100	$4,500
Paterson st., w. s., 75 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	400
Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 53, map of Washington Village Land Association, 25x100	1,700
South-st., s. s., lot No. 58, map of Centre Hill, 25x100	417
Summit-av. and Scott-st., cor. of, 25x100	700
Tonnelle-av. and Beacon-st., s. w. cor., 114x153	1,200

Bergen.

Fairview-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bergen-av., 100x100	$7,500
Lot No. 11, map No. 2 of Richard Van Riper's estate, 100x132	4,100

Kearney.

Plot adjoining Rutherford estate, 640 acres	$45,000

Harrison.

Latham-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100	$175

Bayonne.

Avenue A, adjoining R. Cadmus', 996-1000 acre	$5,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	50	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	3,673	Malt, bushels	1,850
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	...
Cornmeal, bbls	900	Pork, bbls	99
Cornmeal, bags	2,821	Cut Meats, pkgs	465
Wheat, bushels	32	Lard, pkgs	...
Corn, bushels	22,938	Beef, tcs. and bbls	138
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls	1,180
Oats, bushels	2,640	Petroleum, bbls	1,201

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $7 75 @$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in light supply and fair request at 42½c.@43½c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in request at buoyant prices, including common Hard at $15@$17; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Fronts at $50@$55 ℘ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$5 40; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 45c.@$1 ℘ pair.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 35c.@45c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand at steady rates, including Rosendale at $2 50 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been in light demand, including Anthracite from yard at $7@$9 50, as extremes, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $15; Newcastle Gas, $10@$10 50 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full prices, including Java, 21c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 9c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and firm, but closes tamely, with rather free offerings at the ruling prices. Sales have been reported of 3,[illegible] bales, including 763 bales to spinners, 1,[illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to speculators, and 1,[illegible] bales in transit. Sales were also made of 100 bales of Low Middling, for February delivery, at 28⅛c.; and 100 bales Low Middling for April delivery, at 28c. ℘ lb. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	26¾	26¾	27	27
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling, ℘ lb	28¾	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	29	29¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since [illegible]	15,[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	663,230
Exports since Jan. 1	21,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	211,[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,862
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,207,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,193,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	656,000
Exports, same time last year	661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	317,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	243,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	28,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in fair request, generally at buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue dull and nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at previous prices.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate for most descriptions, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 25 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23@$28; No. 2 do., $18@$19 50; No. 3 do., $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 50@$8 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@45c. for Scale, and 29c.@31c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—The demand is light for most varieties, including Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 35 ℘ box; Currants at 10½c.@11c.; Almonds at 13½c.@25c.; Figs at 13c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 11½c.@12c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has declined 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. on a very moderate trade, chiefly in the low and medium grades. Sales have been reported of 7,400 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 90@$7 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 90@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 80@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 60@13 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $5 25@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 50@$11 for new extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales, 200 sacks. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 25@$7 50 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues slow of sale at $3 75@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices. Winter has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,500 bushels, (chiefly for export,) including White Western at $2; No. 2 Spring at $1 59@$1 60, in store, and $1 61½@$1 63 afloat; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 55@$1 56, and White California at $2 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at 92c.@96½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 09 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 89c.@96c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℘ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 45@$1 53½ ℘ bushel; sales, 1,850 bushels. Barley is in demand at uniform rates. Sales 25,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $2 12@$2 15, in store and afloat; and choice four-rowed State at $2 15 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $2 05@$2 15 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quite active, opening at firmer prices, but closing dull and decidedly heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 136,000 bushels Western at 74½c.@75c., in store, and 75½c.@77c., afloat; 76½c.@77c., seller April, and 78c.@79c., buyer April, ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more demand at 16c.@17½c., and 20½c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is dull but steady at $87@$88 ℘ ton.

HAY—North River Bale is quiet and heavy at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is scarce and quiet at 90c.@$1 25 for long and short, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at, however, irregular prices, including American at 5c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@14c.; Eastern, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ℘ lb. Of the week's business in this line, Mr. Emmet Wells remarks as follows: "While we are unable to report any improvement in prices, we are pleased to note continued activity in the trade. The chief inquiry has been for consumption, and as usual for the best grades, low and medium qualities meeting with no favor at any price. The fact is becoming more and more apparent that there is a scarcity of prime Hops. An instance came under our notice this week, in which a buyer, in pursuit of a few hundred bales of prime Hops, was allowed to take his choice from a stock of 1,500 bales. A thorough examination of each growth resulted in the selection of 120 bales. These were billed at 9½c. ℘ lb. We know of another case in which a *bona fide* purchase of 300 bales was made by one of our dealers, who, upon examining the Hops with the 'trier,' rejected all but 80 bales. We did not learn the price at which these were taken. It is very evident that a large proportion of our common Hops will have to be carried over into the new season, and as there is comparatively no value to them now, without an improvement brought about by speculation during the ensuing Summer, growers need not look for any very flattering returns. Our advice to holders is to accept present low prices rather than hold with a view of doing better. The advance, if any, is not likely to take place soon, and as the article is continually deteriorating in strength and flavor, there must be a very marked improvement in the demand in order to bring prices above present values. The reports already in circulation to the effect that two-thirds of the yards in Wisconsin will be plowed up in the Spring, and that nearly or quite all of the old yards in this (New-York) State will also be plowed up, should be no criterion for future speculation. Although there may be very few new yards planted in the Spring, we believe there will be no more old ones plowed up than usual in this State. In Wisconsin and Michigan, however, many growers will be obliged by their misfortunes of the past year to plow up their yards and abandon the culture. Exports to London, 1,297 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date of Jan. 9: 'The continued heavy arrivals of Hops from your side, and the unsatisfactory state of trade in New-York, have exercised a most depressing effect upon our market, reducing the demand for Americans to the narrowest possible limits. Prices, which must be taken as merely nominal, range from 60s. to 70s. ℘ cwt., and even from these low figures large concessions must be submitted to where sales are at all pressed. The large stock of American Hops now on hand here, and which is expected to be increased by the shipments now coming forward, will, we fear, prevent any improvement in the trade for some little time to come. Our own growth maintains late currency, but the transactions of the past week have hardly been so satisfactory. Foreign (Continental) markets are quiet, as usual at this particular period of the season.'"

HEMP—Continues dull and heavy, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $245@$275 for dressed, ℘ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manila, 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good request at uniform prices.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $3 for Eastern, ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at $1 60 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in very moderate demand, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$20 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been more doing in Sole, which has been held with more confidence. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 33c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 35c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, [illegible].

METALS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading kinds, including Ingot Copper at 25c.@25½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38@$40; No. 2 do., $36 50@$38; American Forge, $34 50@$36; Scotch Pig, $39@$43; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 50@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31c.@31½c. ℘ lb., in gold; Banca Tin, [illegible], in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$8; Terne do., [illegible]; Charcoal, [illegible], gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in request since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 55½c.@57½c. ℘ gallon; Crude, at $4 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Common Rosin at $2 37½@$2 40 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OIL CAKE—Has been inquired for at $50@$51 ℘ ton.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at [illegible]; Bleached Winter at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 50; Red Oil, [illegible]; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 03; Olive, [illegible] ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been moderately sought after, and quoted buoyant, at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 32½c.@33c. for Crude in bbls., and 33c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale, since our last, though offered at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 81 for New Mess; $29 75@$30 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $25 50@$26 for Thin Mess, and $24 25@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, at $31 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Western, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City, ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in good request and firmer. Sales equal to 825 packages, at 17c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in moderate request at unaltered prices. Sales 145 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15½c.@16c. ℘ lb. Lard has been freely offered at easier rates, on a limited demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tierces and bbls., at 19¾c.@21c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20c.@20½c. for City, and 20½c.@21c. for Good to Prime Western, ℘ lb. Sales were also reported of [illegible] tierces Prime Steam, including seller March at 20½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in less request, yet quoted steady at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $12@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of Country, ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Prime Mess has been in demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$32, and India Mess at $30@$37 ℘ tierce; sales, [illegible] tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand at $36@$42 ℘ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been moderately dealt in at our quotations:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	40	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Welsh Tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farm dairies, fair to good	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

RICE—Has been in more demand at $9 25@$10 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request at easier rates, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The inquiry for all kinds has been light at former prices, including Clover at 14½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $2 55@$2 65; Calcutta Linseed at $2 22½@$2 27½, (gold,) and Timothy at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather sparingly purchased, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 14½c.@15c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand, including Mace at 95c.@96c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@92½c.; Cassia at 50c.; Cloves at 29c.; Pepper at 23½c.@23½c.; Pimento at 20c.; Ginger at 11½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite firm, and in demand. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@12½c., and 1,160 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at [illegible] ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@20c., and 78,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more inquired for at uniform prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan, at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive at about previous prices. Lugs at 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, ½c.@1 12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℘ lb. *Seed-leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12½c., lots; Wrappers, 30c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; Wrappers, 12c.@25c. ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 07 ℘ lb. Yara—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lot, 82½c.@85c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond ℘ lb. Sales 80 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@15c., and 108 cases State Seed Leaf at 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal at $1 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day, though the tendency of rates has been in favor of shippers. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 5,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ℘ bushel. For Cardiff, a North German bark, with 1,800 quarters Wheat at 5s. 3d.; or, for Penarth Roads and orders, 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.

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ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER, marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at S. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 313 West [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Branch No. [illegible]-av.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation culverts, bridges and [illegible] for the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, [illegible] a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about [illegible] miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of [illegible], Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the [illegible] of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President, [illegible] and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

Dated, New-York, Jan. 28, 1869.

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THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY.

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, Weigh-lock, Railroad-track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller Scales.

No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, [illegible] facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA-BLANCH, THE GREAT [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] West 24th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

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$50 REWARD.—[illegible]

$2 [illegible] the above reward will be paid on the same being left at this office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tostee, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gurdon, M. Hamilton, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Goldman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVE. Characters by Mmes. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—LURLINE and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
DONNA DIANA. Mme. Baerndorf in leading character.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ONE GLASS MORE, DES DEUX FUGITIVES, JOHN STRONG, &c. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Jennie Proudfoot, Master De Solis, Messrs. Pollock, Sanderson, Mollenhauer and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The action of the King of Greece, in regard to the resolutions of the Paris Peace Conference, is still uncertain. Mr. Tuckerman, our Minister in Athens, at a dinner in that city on Thursday, assured the Greek Government of the cordial sympathy of the American people.

The members of the Provisional Government of Spain are reported to be in favor of the Duke Montpensier as successor to the throne. The diplomatic corps at Madrid has protested against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio. The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is held prisoner by the military.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate yesterday a petition of Boston merchants protesting against the ratification of the *Alabama* treaty, on the ground that it proposes to place on an equality the claims of British subjects and American citizens. The former, the petition says, were the result of disagreements regarding the ordinary forms of neutrality, while the latter arose out of acts of piracy and bloodshed, sanctioned, encouraged and even perpetrated by British subjects. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The papers relative to the McGarrahan land claim were received from the House, and after considerable discussion, were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. Debate was resumed on the Suffrage Amendment, Mr. Dixon speaking at length in opposition to it. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Pomeroy and Morton. The bill providing for the reduction of the army was then taken up and passed. The bill abolishes the office of Commissary of Subsistence in cavalry regiments, Commissary Sergeants, Hospital Stewards, reduces the number of Corporals to a company to four, musters out fourteen bands, and prohibits the filling of the two vacancies of Brigadier-Generals. It also makes some amendments to the army regulations. The bill appointing a Committee of five to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the taking of a new census was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Brooks presented to the House yesterday a memorial signed by prominent citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, asking permission to erect, as a post road, a bridge over the East River at this City. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The bill appropriating $5,740,000 for postal expenses was reported from the Committee and made the special order for Tuesday next. A bill appropriating $64,700 for expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869, was also reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment relative to suffrage. Messrs. Kelley, Shellabarger, Butler, Boutwell, Bingham, Ward and others spoke on the subject. Without taking final action the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Senate Committee on Pensions yesterday reported adversely on the petition of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln for a pension. The Committee say it is a special case for which there is no precedent, and should, if considered at all, be considered by some other committee.

A passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was thrown from an embankment and trestle work about twenty-five feet, a few days ago, near [illegible], Tenn. Fortunately no lives were lost, and only one person, the fireman, was seriously injured. The accident was caused by the removal of a rail by some scoundrel who, evidently, intended to plunder the train. The engineer escaped by leaping from his cab.

A young lady was found insane wandering about the woods of Terre Haute, Ind., about ten days ago, and as she was unable to tell who she was or where she belonged, was taken to the Poor-house. In [illegible] was found a [illegible] containing a large sum of money and [illegible] for $400 [illegible] railroad check. She has since, however, recovered and explained away the mystery that surrounded her. She [illegible] that she lives in Oswego, N. Y., with her family, who are wealthy. She started to visit a sister at Rockville, Parke County, but on the way became insane, and at Terre Haute took to the woods. Her trunk has been found at Terre Haute.

Hon. D. D. Pratt, the new United States Senator from Indiana, tendered his resignation as State Senator to Gov. Baker on Wednesday, and received, at the same time, his certificate of election to the Senate of the United States. Writs for an election to be held on Saturday, the 20th of February, to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, have been issued.

We learn from Havana that Capt.-Gen. Dulce has appointed Col. Francisco Montaos (formerly editor of *La Prensa*, of Havana,) as Commanding-General of the troops in the insurgent district covering St. Espiritu, Trinidad, Lagua, Remedios, and Villa Clara.

One prominent citizen of Lansing, Iowa, was murdered by another on Monday last. The murdered man was named Frederick May, and the murderer Charles May—his cousin. The two had been engaged in a dispute about a load of wheat offered for sale by a farmer. Bitter words and threats passed between them, when Charles May withdrew to a store near by, and, returning with a revolver, shot and instantly killed the other while he was on the wagon examining the wheat. The murderer was immediately arrested and lodged in jail.

The Yale Alumni Association had a dinner yesterday evening at Delmonico's, which was attended by a large number of graduates and invited guests. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, President Woolsey and others.

The strikes of the printers and sailors still continue. The sailors are forming a universal organization throughout the City, and will hold a mass meeting to-night at No. 193 Bowery. The journeymen job and book printers sat several times yesterday, with closed doors, at 68 East Broadway, and the employing printers assembled at the Astor House, expressing a strong determination to resist the demands of their journeymen. The journeymen bakers will meet to-night.

The inquest in the Rogers murder case was resumed yesterday. The colored boy, Wm. Gloucester, identified the prisoner, Tallant, as one of the two men he saw standing near Mr. Rogers' house on the morning of the murder. Beyond this, no evidence of importance was elicited.

Cotton was in fair demand at uniform prices, most of yesterday, but closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Flour, wheat, and corn were quoted rather easier, on moderate dealings. Oats active but irregular, closing lower. Provisions quiet and depressed. Groceries in request. Freights very dull.

Abandonment of Proscription as a Loyal Agency.

The St. Louis *Republican*, referring to our support of the compromise movement in Virginia, and our condemnation of the harsh and proscriptive provisions of the Constitution pending in that State, invites attention to the condition of affairs in Missouri:

> "Now, will the Times turn to Missouri and examine the condition of affairs here? There is no republican form of government in this State any longer. The reins of authority have been entirely taken away from the people. The rights of freemen are despised and trampled upon, and those whose sworn duty it is to administer the laws defy the laws, and violate their oaths with perfect impunity. The elective system has been rudely destroyed, or at any rate no longer carries out the will of the citizens; and the people of a great commonwealth are prone at the feet of tyrannous power. What have the Republican Press of the country to say to this spectacle?"

We think that this is rather an over-statement of the case. Missouri is comparatively a populous State, and if, as we have understood, the total number of disfranchised white citizens does not exceed twenty-five thousand, it is scarcely just to say that "the reins of authority have been *entirely* taken away from the people."

In its essential facts, however, there can be no doubt that the *Republican* is right. Whether the disfranchised in Missouri number more or less than twenty-five thousand, they are much too numerous for the welfare of the State. Other features of its Constitution are equally indefensible. It exacts oaths, imposes conditions and enforces disabilities which exclude an important class from the Government of the State, and keep alive a degree of rancor and irritation which no true friend of peace can desire to perpetuate.

These harsh features of the law were not, at the period of their enactment, without some measure of justification. Missouri was the scene of bitter and bloody rebellion. In no State, not actually out of the Union, was the authority of the Government more boldly defied; in none were Union men required to dare or suffer more to uphold the authority of the national flag. They had to grapple with powerful and treacherous enemies. Their lives and property were in peril, and if they finally gained control of the State and kept it from the grasp of the Confederacy, it was by a persistent exercise of pluck and energy and devotion which entitles them to grateful remembrance. The passions excited by the conflict found expression in the new Constitution. The men who had saved the State affirmed their right to rule it. They held that those who had proved themselves rebels should be denied the power of influencing public affairs. Acting in this spirit, impelled by these motives, the framers of the Constitution engrafted upon it the provisions against which the *Republican* and its friends protest. Unjust and impolitic in their severity we believe these provisions now to be, but their origin is at least intelligible, and for a time their enforcement seems to have been absolutely necessary. In a life and death contest between Unionists and rebels, we may excuse the means resorted to by the former to hold in check their opponents' capacity for mischief.

Nor have the Democrats who suffer from stringent enactments hitherto adopted the best method of improving their position. Like their brethren in Tennessee, they have alienated sympathy, and to a certain extent vindicated stern precautionary measures by the violence of their own action. They have maintained the tone and attitude of sullen defiance. They have been more malignant in their antipathies, more merciless in their outrages, more unwilling to accept the results of the war, than the people of States once comprised in the Confederacy. Border ruffianism in Missouri, Kuklux atrocities in Tennessee, have served almost continually to remind us of the firmness and vigilance that are still necessary to keep the rebel spirit down. In both States, exigencies of this nature have repressed the efforts of liberal-minded Republicans, and fostered the animosities which are obviously inimical to a policy of conciliation.

And yet, after all, the Republican Party is not averse to the removal of disabilities so soon as the conduct of those who suffer from them shall indicate an honest acceptance of the new order of things. In national legislation these disabilities never stood in the aspect of punishment. They were devices employed to secure to loyal influences a proper ascendency in the work of reconstruction—not penalties dictated by revenge or enforced without reason. A few extremists would have had the matter otherwise, but the overwhelming majority in Congress, and in the ruling party out of doors, favored magnanimity whenever events shall make it safe. The declaration of the Chicago Convention, that "we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people,"—has been echoed throughout the country, and is exemplified by the favor shown toward the arguments and overtures of the Virginia Committee.

Even in Missouri the same liberality and forbearance have strikingly manifested themselves in the recent Senatorial contest. The struggle between Drake, Loan & Co. and Carl Schurz was a struggle between the advocates of the present Constitution, with all its odious features, and the advocates of generosity; and the latter triumphed. Carl Schurz will take his place in the Senate as the successor of Mr. Henderson as the representative of a policy into which proscription does not enter. Unwilling to reinvest late rebels with power, he nevertheless extends a friendly hand to all of them who in good faith support the Government. These are his words;

> "I am sure I express the feelings of the Radical Party of Missouri when I say—and here again I am only simplifying what I stated a few days ago—that *it is a sense of necessity and justice which moves us, and not rankling hate, nor desire of revenge.* We do not approve of that kind of forgiveness to the late enemies of the Republic which consists in forgetfulness of its friends; we mean to show that the dark fanaticism which will never forgive, is foreign to our hearts, and that it is not our desire to humiliate, but to improve and bring back to their duty those who have gone astray. I repeat again the words of Gen. Grant: 'We cannot go to them; they must come to us; but when they do come as improved men, we must not repel them.' More than that, we must invite and encourage them to improve and come."

On this issue of friendliness and forgiveness against proscription and hate Carl Schurz was nominated in the Republican Convention, and his election has led to a discussion in the Missouri Press which gives the fact unusual prominence. Thus the St. Louis *Democrat*, the ablest and most influential Republican journal in the State, makes local demonstrations which have taken place an occasion for the remark that "they are signs that the people understand and rejoice in the new attitude in which the Radical Party has placed itself." What this "new attitude" signifies we are not left to conjecture. The *Democrat* explains:

> "The victory won gives the party new strength, new life, and attaches to it warmly hundreds of thinkers and workers, and thousands of voters *who have hardly tolerated its errors* when those errors were backed by a despotism, seemingly resistless. * * But the contest means still more to the State. It is a death-blow to the radicalism of passion, and gives the scepter to the radicalism of principle. The rule of passion and prejudice ends in bigotry and fanaticism, and they are as fatal and repulsive in a good cause as in a bad. * * Now let the radicalism of passion and prejudice step aside. Its work is done. *Now begin by liberality to encourage men to accept new ideas and welcome the new system. Now stretch out the hand of charity even toward those who have cursed their State and themselves by their rebellion,* that even they, when they accept in good faith the new order of things and yield a hearty obedience to law, may be received back into communion with the loyal people."

These are signs of a happy change in partisan temper where, perhaps, change might least have been expected. They are evidence that, while affirming the temporary necessity of proscription, the majority of Missouri Republicans have not been unmindful of its drawbacks, and now await but the opportunity to sweep it away. They see that the gospel of hate is not the best foundation for peace and prosperity, national or local, and the fault will not be theirs if the barriers which now separate citizens and engender angry feeling be not speedily removed. They insist upon certain conditions, as they are justified in doing. But these are not conditions with which men deserving of the franchise should hesitate to comply.

If Congress will set an example of prudent magnanimity in its treatment of the Virginia Committee, the movement in Missouri championed by Carl Schurz will be materially strengthened.

The Alabama Claims—The Treaty with England.

Some Boston merchants, it seems, are protesting against the ratification of the treaty with England for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The ground on which they base their protest seems somewhat narrow. Their first objection is that claims of British subjects, for injuries sustained by the war, are also by this treaty to be considered as well as those of our own citizens; and their second is that the *animus* of the British Government toward this country is not what it should be.

Both these objections are puerile. The fact that a treaty of so much importance can be resisted on such grounds, shows how little its real objects are appreciated.

It may be true that the real measure of our claims against England is not the actual *losses* of our commerce from the piracies of vessels built in her ports, by her subjects, and in violation of her laws and obligations of neutrality. It is undoubtedly true that the facilities afforded the rebels in English ports *created* the rebel navy,—that but for them the rebels would have had no privateers afloat to prey upon our commerce,—and our civil war would have ended at least a year sooner than it did. It may be, therefore that we should hold England responsible for all this,—for all that our commerce suffered, for the prolongation of the war and for all its consequences, direct and indirect. This is the view put forward in some influential quarters. It is the view from which comes the most vigorous and effective hostility to the ratification of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty.

Possibly it is the true view,—the one on which we should act. But if so, what we need is *an immediate declaration of War.* What we have to do is to redress national wrongs, not repair personal damages—resent national insults, not make good individual losses. Why does not somebody in Congress meet the question fairly and squarely, and propose the remedy which the case requires? The treaty which has been concluded proceeds on the assumption on our part that the American ships and goods destroyed by British vessels under the rebel flag, must be paid for by the British Government. We have secured the substantial assent of that Government to this position. All that remains is to avail ourselves of the means which the treaty provides for ascertaining *how much* property, in ships and cargo, was thus destroyed; and this, according to its terms, is to be decided by a joint commission.

If the principle is correct, that the claims in question can thus be satisfied by payment of them, then the plan proposed by the treaty is clearly the best that can be devised,—the best, at all events, which we can hope to get. And it is evidently at once our duty and our interest, to confirm the treaty and proceed to the settlement for which it provides.

But if the principle is *not* correct,—if the action of England was of the nature now alleged, an insult to us, a flagrant violation of her obligations as a neutral and a gross wrong to our national sovereignty,—then we can only resent and redress it by war:—and the three or four years spent in negotiations for a settlement have been worse than wasted. Why have not those persons, who now press this view of the case, presented it before, and demanded the only remedy which, on their own showing, the case admits? Why have they consented to the effort to settle, by pecuniary payment, a wrong which can only be redressed by war? Have they but just discovered the real state of the case,—or have they shrunk from action upon it?

And why do they not act upon it now? Why do not some of their representatives in Congress propose it even at this late day? Why does not the Senate, if it will not confirm the treaty, propose a declaration of war? If the injury we have sustained is as serious as is represented, nothing short of war can atone for it. The nation that thinks of satisfying its honor, so seriously wounded, by anything short of war, must be lamentably lacking in a sense of what that honor demands. What do the merchants of Boston think of this, as the alternative? Would it be more consistent with their sense of justice and with their convenience, to settle the difficulty in this way? If so, they have only to propose it. There are a good many people in this country who have little to lose by a war with England, and some who think they have something to gain. The Fenians would sustain the Boston merchants, in proposing this mode of redress, unanimously. They would be sure of the support of Mr. Train. What more can reasonable mortals ask?

The clamor about Reverdy Johnson's "infamy" and "treason" seems to have subsided. He still eats dinners, and seems to enjoy them; and so far as heard from he still continues to make dinner speeches, full of good nature, and not characterized by vehement abuse of Englishmen. But the fact seems also to be dawning on the minds of a portion of our people that he has also been engaged in settling disputes between the two nations,—in providing for the satisfaction of just claims our people have upon England, and that he has actually *done* a good deal in this direction. It is, perhaps, fair to presume that a spirit will grow up in the course of time which will hold him justified in not having slapped Mr. Laird's face when the latter offered him his hand, and in not calling Mr. Roebuck very hard names when the latter ventured to utter the vain hope that the national power of this country might grow less, rather than greater. When that time comes, the real merit of his work will be better understood than it is at present.

But the Senate ought to do one thing or the other,—give us war with England for the redress of the wrongs we have suffered, or confirm the treaty for the payment of the losses we have sustained.

The Tribune and Commissioner Wells.

The opponents of Commissioner Wells will, we believe, commit a grave mistake if they suppose that the facts and conclusions presented in this gentleman's recent official report are to be either controverted or weakened by abuse or misrepresentation. The *Tribune*, however, apparently has faith in the effectiveness of such weapons; and as day by day it renews the attack upon the Commissioner, it wields them with more of zeal and less of discretion. The *Tribune*, however, would do well to make sure of its facts in the controversy which begins to grow out of the publication of Mr. Wells' report; or otherwise it may find that its gun, like some others that we have read of, will prove infinitely more dangerous in the reaction than the main discharge.

A striking illustration of this is afforded in an editorial of a day or two since, in which, after coupling the name of Mr. Wells with that of Mr. Delmar in such a way as to leave the impression that the former was in some way chargeable with the vagaries of the late Director of the Bureau of Statistics, it asserts that although

> "We have had for six years a Special Bureau and a Special Commission of the Revenue, and yet have nobody connected with the Treasury Department who can tell how much of our tariff is collected from tea, coffee, sugar or hardware."

And again:

> "We are officially told, on due application to the Treasury Department, that it has no information or returns which enable it to state so simple and primary a fact as the amount of customs' revenue collected on any particular article enumerated in the Tariff act, whether it be sugars, molasses, teas, coffees, wines, hardware, cutlery or dry goods."

Now, in making these statements the *Tribune* has laid itself open to the charge either of having stated what was obviously untrue, or of being entirely unacquainted with the subjects which it professes to discuss, and upon which it aims, by discussion, to enlighten its readers; and it can take whichever horn of the dilemma it prefers.

Now for the proof: First—The acts creating the Bureau of Statistics, and the Special Commissioner of Revenue, were first passed in July, 1866; consequently these officers have not been in existence six years, but only two years and a half.

Second—So far from there being no one in the Treasury Department who is able to tell the amount of revenue collected from particular articles, as sugars, tea, &c., this information is always readily accessible, and is annually published. If the *Tribune* will refer to the last Report on Commerce and Navigation, 1867, pages 354 to 366 inclusive, it will find the quantity and value of all the leading articles imported during the preceding year given, the rate of duty imposed, and the amount of duty specifically collected. It therefore stands to reason, that the official inquiry which the *Tribune* states that it has instituted, could not have been addressed to any proper person officially connected with the Treasury, inasmuch as the facts above stated are patent to every prominent officer connected with the Department. It would also seem that the writer of the *Tribune* could never have read the report of Commissioner Wells, which it criticises, inasmuch as on page 25 of this report a table is given clearly showing the amount of revenue annually derived from the duties imposed on tea, sugar, coffee and spices—the very facts which, the *Tribune* states, are unknown to the public; for failing to state which the *Tribune* questions the competency of Mr. Wells for his position.

And now we are on this subject, we propose to show up the vast amount of erudition which the *Tribune* brings to the discussion of the tariff question. That the basis of all its articles on the subject during the last few weeks has been a statement that the bulk of the revenue was collected from the imports of articles "*which we cannot produce, and therefore cannot protect,*" such as sugar, tea, coffee, molasses, spices, foreign fruits and wines, and it has repeatedly asserted that on the import of these articles a revenue of "more than $112,000,000" is collected. How near the *Tribune* has guessed in its statements will be shown by the following table, made up from the last Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1867:

Revenue from imports of sugar and molasses, 1866-67	$30,800,548 90
Revenue from imports of spirits and wines, 1866-67	5,783,701 05
Revenue from imports of spices, fruits and nuts, 1866-67	3,933,734 80
Revenue from imports of tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate, 1866-67	16,654,563 07
Total	$57,172,547 82

In other words the *Tribune* has not guessed within ninety per cent. of the truth, or has made an error of statement to the extent of fifty-five million dollars.

In view of these facts would it not be well for our neighbor to inform its high protective friends and readers, that its late favorite statement, that four dollars are levied for revenue under the tariff where one is levied for protection, is slightly incorrect.

Bursting Boilers.

The strictures which we recently made with regard to boiler explosions, were, as it appears by the communication in another column, "fully justified by the facts." In that communication, we are invited to review the accounts given in the daily Press for December, throughout the country, of boiler explosions, attended by loss of life or property. We have done so, and find that in that month alone there were no less than *twelve* such, attended by loss of life, besides others entailing wounds and loss of property.

During that same month of December, one Boiler Inspection Company made, according to its reports, 221 visits of inspection, and examined 352 boilers. In these, no less than 209 defects were discovered, of which 22 were reported as particularly dangerous. Its enumerations of reported defects run thus:

> "Seven furnaces out of shape; 15 fractures, 3 dangerous;—14 burned plates, 2 dangerous;—19 blistered plates, 2 dangerous;—61 cases of incrustation and scale, 2 dangerous;—13 cases of external corrosion;—7 cases of internal grooving;—9 water gauges out of order;—7 blow-out apparatus out of order, 6 dangerous;—15 safety valves overloaded, 1 dangerous;—pressure gauges out of order 14, 1 dangerous;—boilers without gauges, 19;—cases of deficiency of water 3, 1 dangerous."

Is it a matter of surprise that, with such results, considering the limited purview of this one Inspection Company, the list of fatal casualties in December is what it is? Or, take other facts revealed by this one Company. "Burned plates and the overloading of safety valves are almost invariably the result of carelessness." Or, again, "an inspector recently found an engineer running, as he supposed, at a pressure of 65 pounds, when his gauge showed that he was running 115 pounds."

These facts, we say, and a multitude of others which might be collected, show the real cause of boiler explosions. Let us have no more impious glosses of them as "providential visitations," but put them where they belong in the rank of recklessness great enough to be called crime.

Georgia in Congress.

The status of Georgia in relation to representation in Congress is a subject that promises not a little vexation and embarrassment. The conviction is general among Republicans that some step is necessary to vindicate the integrity of reconstruction in the State; but what shape this vindication shall assume is a question about which both Houses are evidently in doubt.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommends the exclusion of Mr. Hill for reasons affecting the validity of an act which, under the law, is essential to restoration. The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment is declared by the Committee to have been simply "pretended," and subsequent "acts of usurpation and outrage" are cited as having placed the State "in a condition unfit to be represented in Congress." But these averments are not made the groundwork of any practical proposition. No remedy for the evils referred to—no mode of rectifying the wrong incident to fraudulent admission—is suggested. The Senators whom the State has sent are not to be admitted; that is all.

The resolution reported from the House Committee on Reconstruction goes further. It embodies a series of allegations aimed at the right of the Representatives already admitted to seats, and designed to reopen the whole question of reconstruction in the State. It indicates the possibility of expelling members whose individual eligibility has been conceded, but whom it is proposed to make responsible for the unlawful and unjust proceedings of the Georgia Legislature. The interference of Congress with the view of undoing what that body has done and starting afresh from the initial point of reconstruction, is clearly contemplated.

As thus presented the position of Congress is incongruous and indefensible. Each House is undertaking to act for itself in a matter in which joint action would seem to be essential. The question no longer affects the standing of Senators and members, concerning whose qualifications each House is the exclusive judge. It has gradually expanded until now it covers the right of the State to membership of the Union; involving considerations of a difficult and delicate character, in comparison with which partisan gains or losses are of trivial importance.

If anything is to be done, the Senate and House should move in concert. The exclusion of Senators or the expulsion of members will not meet the requirements of the case. That step resolved upon, ulterior and much graver measures will be unavoidable; and these cannot be pondered too seriously or proceeded with too cautiously. Universal suffrage, it must be remembered, exists in Georgia, and it may be possible for the Republicans of the State to assert their rights, and punish the wrongdoers without further help than that which may be desirable to secure fair play at the polls.

MINOR TOPICS.

The project by which the Government was to go into the telegraph business seems to have been abandoned. It is no longer seriously thought of. Instead of it we now have a proposition for Congress to charter a private company and help it build telegraph lines between all the principal cities, which lines the Government may purchase at cost and interest at the end of three years. This, of course, is designed to cripple existing companies by destroying their business wherever it is *profitable*, leaving them the burden of carrying it on wherever it must involve heavy losses. It is quite as unfair, and a good deal less manly, than the original scheme.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested in London at the course taken by the British Post Office in withdrawing the contract for the carriage of mails from the Hamburg line, the boats of which have hitherto touched at Southampton every Friday, and awarding an additional subsidy of £30,000 a year to the Cunard Company for the conveyance of a mail to New-York *via* Boston on Tuesdays. The steamers employed on this service are slow cargo boats, and in most cases, letters leaving Liverpool by the Inman boat on the Wednesday would reach any part of the United States, even Boston itself, before the arrival at that port of the Tuesday extra Cunarder. The mails from England are thus practically reduced to three a week. There is need of a thorough rearrangement of the mail service between this country and Great Britain. At present the perversity of the British Post Office stands in the way of a satisfactory settlement, but now that serious remonstrances have been addressed to the authorities by merchants and others interested, they may prove more open to reason in the future.

Within the last two or three days, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has received two more invitations to public banquets, one from the corporate authorities of London and the other from the corporate authorities of Glasgow. Of course, Mr. Johnson promptly accepted both invitations, and of course he will deliver speeches at both banquets. There are three of his treaties now before the Senate, and as he has no more negotiations in hand, he can enjoy himself with perfect freedom.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, has been making a remarkable struggle in Congress throughout the session in favor of Governmental economy. The schemes of plunder, extravagance and corruption have found in him a determined and vigilant enemy. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he has had the best means of exercising an influence in favor of Departmental economy, and, as the oldest member of the House, he is thoroughly skilled in all the ways and means of legislative extravagance, and all the schemes of the lobby. He has on many occasions exposed and thwarted the plunderers, and has kept the cry of retrenchment and economy constantly before Congress and the country. No man has more thoroughly seconded this part of Grant's policy.

The cable dispatch of to-day, from Madrid, which states that the members of the Spanish Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke de Montpensier for the Spanish throne, does not agree with previous dispatches, nor with the repeated declarations of Prim and other members of the Provisional Government, against any Bourbon being allowed to ascend the throne of Spain. We can hardly believe that the Duke de Montpensier has been able to bring round the anti-Bourbonist leaders to his support. He is of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, is the fifth son of King Louis Philippe, and is married to the sister of the dethroned Queen of Spain. The opposition of the present French Emperor to his pretensions has been much dwelt upon by French and Spanish Liberal journals.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners claim that it is they, and not the Metropolitan Board of Health, that have the authority to inspect the kerosene sold in this City, and take steps to prevent adulterations and explosions. When the Board of Health began to act in the matter a few days ago, the Fire Commissioners stepped forward, and showed that a law passed three years ago gave *them* the power in the premises. Very well. If they really possess the power, and intend to exercise it, it is time they made a beginning. There have been three kerosene lamp explosions in the last two days, which have set fire to houses, destroyed property, and endangered life. Don't be trifling and talking, Messrs. Fire Commissioners, but *do* something; or let it be done.

We spoke yesterday of the arrest of several persons in Rochester on charge of getting up a false report of the death of a man whose life they had insured, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance company. We now learn that this is the third "*possum*" claim that has been brought against the same Company, and its officers express their determination to push the present case through before the Courts, under existing laws. We think that a special act of legislation is required for the punishment of such offences.

The communication which we publish in another column concerning the new attempt to get the Government to build a line of ocean steamers, for the benefit of a private company, under the appearance of zeal for the interests of American commerce, is worthy of attention. It subjects the bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Conness, to a very searching analysis. It seems pretty clear that it ought not to be entertained a moment. All the bills recently introduced on the subject have been pretty bad: but there seems to be little room for doubt that this is the worst of them all.

A Tennessee correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says that the Kuklux Klan has "degenerated into a gang of desperadoes." It is not so much of a decline as it seems at first sight. The Klan was never anything better than a gang of desperadoes, in its best estate: and in spite of its efforts it cannot well become anything worse.

We beg to inform the editor of the English periodical, *Once a Week*, that John Brown—we mean the celebrated abolitionist known as "Ossawatamie Brown"—was not a *negro*. He was an entirely white man, of unmixed blood, of American birth, of English descent, of Anglo-Saxon type. We are compelled to offer this information after reading the last number of *Once a Week* that has come to hand, (Jan. 9, 1869.) We find there, in the first article, entitled "Victor Hugo at Home," an account of Hugo's residence in the island of Guernsey. The writer tells how, in an attic chamber, he saw a "hideously touching spectacle,"—nothing less than a lithographed *fac simile* of an original drawing by Victor Hugo, representing the dead body of a man on the scaffold, and this (says he) "is supposed to represent the *colored* abolitionist, John Brown, who was hung." Victor Hugo, of course, knows better than this; it is the editor of *Once a Week* who lacks knowledge.

The Bourbons seem to be learning something after all. Don Henry, a brother of Isabella's consort, wrote a letter to the Spanish authorities the other day, full of democratic feeling; and now the exiled Queen herself recognizes something of the spirit of the age, and is getting up a newspaper with the title of the *Liberal Conservative*—rather promising for a Bourbon. Like Queen Victoria, Isabella is an authoress herself—having written, we believe, the biography of some saint—and may be expected to dictate editorials, like Napoleon III. The paper is published in Paris and it will, of course, try to aid the cause of the little Prince of the Asturias.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Considerable interest was awakened in the theatrical public by the announcement that two new plays from Mr. John Brougham's fertile brain were to make the opening of his new theatre a literary event of no common order. The two new pieces have been, in due course, submitted for public judgment. The first is a two-act drama, entitled "Better Late than Never." Its construction gives the impression that it must be one of the author's earliest productions; in fact, a school-boy effort, now furbished up and produced under the indulgent management of its parent. The scene is laid in the days of "The Merry Monarch," but might as well have been in those of Victoria for aught of special incident or character involved. The date is one that a callow author full of romantic ideas concerning the times of Rochester and his licentious mates would probably select. The language of the drama is affectedly imitative of the Beaumont and Fletcher school, to which such expressions as "A piece of Eve's flesh," in speaking of a feminine character in the drama, will bear sufficient witness. Here and there occur bright passages, doubtless lately added; but these are rare. The rest is "a' a muddle;" the characters conclude to do remarkable things without explaining why, but never attempt to do probable acts without reciting over and over again the motives that prompt them, while the astute villains of the plot are stricken with sudden blindness and deafness at convenient periods when shallow deceptions are played upon them,—and four young people, all in love, unite to lead their elders into most loathsome traps from which there is no escape for life. There is also the usual amount of stale incident in changing dresses to effect some occult purposes, and the end of the piece finds half the *dramatis personæ* in somebody else's clothes. All this has reasonably failed to interest Mr. Brougham's audiences, partly on account of the manner in which it was acted, and partly on account of the matter that was to be acted. Mr. Brougham almost extinguished himself in a poor *rôle;* his character is that of a bashful Irish Major, whose influence upon the climax is secondary, while more important duties devolve upon the plotting lover, a character represented by Mr. Geo. Stoddart, beneath whose overwhelming insipidity the New-York public have long and restlessly suffered. It is frightful to contemplate that the public are expected to draw refreshing delights of light comedy from this histrionic syphon for the balance of Mr. Brougham's season. Mr. E. Lamb, whose quiet oddities of expression in characters where a free and easy manner is not out of place, have made him something of a favorite, has an awkward time of it in representing the idiosyncracies of the traditional (stage) English Squire whom he is called upon to portray in this piece. The other parts of moment are intrusted to Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. Winter and Miss Mary Carr. The names sufficiently indicate the characters to be acted, and the manner in which they are acted. It is only necessary to observe that, in the comedy, Miss Newton makes the mistake of burlesquing nature by largely overacting, and in the burlesque she falls short of satisfying the demands made upon her, probably because she exhausts her limited talents in that line during the first piece. The burlesque is entitled "A Dramatic Review for 1868," which, unfortunately, is not destined to rival either of Mr. Brougham's previous works of that class—"Pocahontas" and "Columbus." The design of the Review is Parisian, and, unlike most things that come from that locality, is good; it aims to give an amusing burlesque of every performance of note during the past year in New-York City. For this purpose several fanciful personages are introduced, to be personated chiefly by ladies, and which are named New-York, Brooklynia, New-Jersia, Fashion, Public Opinion and Melpomene; these people, in the introductory scene, utter some excellent puns and very wise strictures on the follies of the day; but that scene is replaced by a mimic theatre, on the stage of which the burlesques on the several dramas are presented, and no more wit nor wisdom is heard during the rest of the extravaganza. To give such a piece its proper effect would require the best acting that a dozen good comic actors or actresses could display. Mr. Brougham's company is certainly not supplied with that article either in sample or stock. Mr. Brougham himself takes no part whatever in the burlesque—notably his legitimate sphere of drollery. The consequence is that the whole performance is characterized by a weakness that swamps the best intentions of the author. The Review embraces parodies of "After Dark," of "Ixion," "La Grande Duchesse," "Humpty Dumpty," and "Geneviève." The ineffectiveness of trying to burlesque a burlesque is exhibited in all. A single incident, in which Tragedy, in the person of Mme. Ristori, is arrested and carried off by the two gendarmes in "Geneviève," redeems this portion. The rest is most feeble. Had more attention been paid to the extravaganza as a literary work, and had all the parodies been simple *tableaux vivants*, like the one on "After Dark," the result might have been more satisfactory to the author and more entertaining to the audience; but to introduce (for example) as a burlesque on the Lydia Thompson Troupe four people who cannot sing as well as the originals, nor act as well, nor burlesque at all, and who don't resemble them in any sense, was a failure of no common kind. The limited capacity of the stage for scenic display excuses the weakness perceptible in that department.

The trouble seems to be with all good actors that when they open a theatre for themselves, they seem to feel that they need make no effort to sustain their previous reputation. Mr. Brougham has fallen into this bad course at once, and disappointed his audience immeasurably. He has a most beautiful theatre at his command; but to pursue his present programme in it would be as great a folly as to build a rosewood bookcase for a library of dime novels, or a palatial art gallery for plaster casts.

It must be added that the orchestral department is under very poor management, and so far the singers and the musicians do not seem to harmonize at all.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The people at the New-York Circus have captured a genuine sensation. This is a performance given by a couple of clever brothers named Rizarelli, which has crowded the iron theatre for a week, and has excited what the billmakers fondly denominate "tumultuous admiration." The act in which the Rizarellis appear is termed the double flying trapeze, and is certainly a surprising feat of sensational gymnastics. The two men perform upon a common apparatus and in unison, although they work from opposite sides of the building the most difficult feats of Leotard, Pfau, and other performers of that class. They meet and pass each other in their perilous flights through the air, and their movements are as graceful as they are full of daring and agility. What adds to the difficulty and excellence of the performance is the fact that instead of having the swinging bars set in motion for them by assistants below, to insure an even action, each is obliged to catch the other's bar as the latter leaves it in mid-air, whether it is vibrating with a steady, pendulum-like stroke or flying zig-zag, without any regularity of motion whatever. The consequence is a degree of thrilling uncertainty upon the part of the audience, which, as it is relieved by the successful execution of the feat, results in an exuberance of applause such as is rarely heard in any place of amusement.

VARIOUS NOTES.

The last performance of "After Dark" will be given at Niblo's Garden this evening. On Monday the "Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe" appear in "The Forty Thieves; or Striking Oil from Family Jars."

Matinées will be given to-day of "Ixion" at Wood's Museum; of "Solon Shingle," at the Broadway Theatre; by the Worrell Sisters, at the New-York Theatre; of the new "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre, and also at Bryants', the Circus and the Bowery Theatre.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Proclamation by the Government—Arrest of the Archbishop of Burgos—Montpensier Urged for King.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Provisional Government yesterday issued an address to the nation tending to restore calmness to the public mind. They decline to take active steps against reaction, but declare that they are closely watching it, and, if necessary, will combat it. All religious questions they leave to be finally disposed of by the Constituent Cortes, which is soon to assemble.

The Abolitionists have presented a petition to the Government asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born in slavery since September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Constituent Cortes.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the Government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

The City of Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

It is stated that the members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke MONTPENSIER for the Spanish throne.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is now in the custody of the military.

A proclamation has been issued granting a general amnesty to the insurgents of Porto Rico.

THE GRECIAN QUESTION.

Greece and the Protocol—Speech of Minister Tuckerman.

ATHENS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent Conference is considered as uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

It is reported that BULGARIS, Prime Minister, has resigned.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

United States Minister TUCKERMAN, in a speech delivered at a public dinner in Athens yesterday, expressed the kindliest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with the Turks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Johnson Again Invited to Dine.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

An invitation has been extended to REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, to dine with the Corporation authorities of Glasgow in February. Mr. JOHNSON has accepted the invitation.

The Franco-American Cable Company.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Lord MONCK, recently Governor-General of Canada, has been elected Chairman of the Franco-American Cable Company.

PRUSSIA.

Confiscation of the Property of the King of Hanover.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 29.

The House of Deputies has passed the bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. The proposition to indict the King of high treason was rejected.

FRANCE.

Reception to Mr. Burlingame by Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

Prince NAPOLEON gave a reception to-day to Mr. BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassadors and suite.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of Paraguayan Forts and Defeat of Lopez' Army.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 29.

Details of the news from Rio Janeiro show that the success of the Allied Powers in Paraguay has been most complete. All the Paraguayan forts are in their hands. They have captured the artillery and baggage of LOPEZ' army, and 2,000 prisoners. The Dictator LOPEZ was a fugitive in the forests, and was surrounded by the allied troops.

CUBA.

The Progress of the Insurrection—No Progress Made by the Peace Commissioners.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 28.
VIA KEY WEST, Friday, Jan. 29.

Advices from Nuevitas up to Monday last have been received here.

Gen. QUESADA, hearing that Spanish reinforcements had arrived at Puerto Principe, abandoned his march and returned to the neighborhood of Nuevitas. He has a force of 6,000 men, armed with Peabody rifles, and is confident of success. Occasional skirmishes take place with the garrison at Nuevitas, which is 2,000 strong, but remains inactive. Two of the Peace Commissioners had arrived at Nuevitas, but they had made no progress. Señors ARMAS and CIBARA have gone out under a flag of truce, to have an interview with Gen. CESPEDES. A flag of truce from the rebels arrived at Nuevitas on the 19th inst., and the bearer dined with the Governor of the town. He was instructed by Gen. QUESADA to demand that the property of non-combatants be respected, and to notify the Spaniards that retaliation would be resorted to. San Miguel has been abandoned. Count VALMASEDA entered Tunis with 100 men wounded. He fought a desperate battle at the crossing of the river Cauto, in which JANO was killed. Afterward the insurgents ceased to oppose his march. The aggregate loss of the Government troops was 800 killed and wounded.

The *Prensa* advocates the the military occupation of the island.

The late disturbances have not been renewed, and the city is perfectly quiet.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Difficulty—Bases of Settlement.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 29.

A special dispatch from Ottawa to the *Daily Globe* says that Mr. HOWE and Sir JNO. A. MCDONALD have settled the Nova Scotia question so far as principles are concerned, a few details only remaining to be arranged. It is understood that the settlement involves an increase of money appropriations to Nova Scotia, and no change to be made in the tariff. Mr. HOWE maintains that the grants to Nova Scotia are not in fair proportion to the value of the railways and public works acquired by the Dominion. The new arrangement will have to be sanctioned by the Parliament.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railroad.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad today, the contract offered by the New-York and Erie Road was overwhelmingly defeated, when Judge JEWETT, representing the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania roads, offered a counter proposition, which was unanimously ratified. The contract offered by the New-York and Erie was to pay the interest on the debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road, and to guarantee to the stockholders an average annual dividend of seven per cent. The proposition offered by the Pan Handle Road is, that they are to have seventy per cent. for operating the road, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central thirty per cent. to pay the interest on the debt. Over $6,000,000 of stock was voted. The capital stock of the Company is $10,000,000.

The Chatham Railroad Injunction Case in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

No decision has yet been made in the injunction case against the Chatham Railroad. Rumor says, however, that the decision will be in favor of sustaining the injunction. If so, all similar appropriations will fail. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Western North Carolina roads, are among those which would be unaffected.

In the Senate, to-day, the corruption matter was discussed. Senator SWEET made a long speech, imputing corruption to leading parties. The Senate adjourned without action. The House proceedings were unimportant.

Large Fire at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 29.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in a large brick building on Main-street, Sing Sing. Before it could be subdued much damage was done. The loss of ABRAHAM KIPP & SONS, furniture dealers, was heavy, but the amount could not be ascertained. The office of the Sing Sing *Republican* was in the building. Messrs. SHELDON & CURTISS, proprietors of the paper, also lost heavily. O. P. HAVENS, photographer, suffered a loss of $3,000; he was insured for $1,500. A Mr. WORTH, who is absent in Europe, had seven valuable trunks in the building, the contents of which were badly damaged. They were insured for $8,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the chemical room of O. P. HAVENS.

The State Workingmen's Assembly—Election of Officers.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's State Assembly to-day the following-named officers were elected: President, WILLIAM J. JESSUP, of New-York; First Vice-President, FRANK P. GARVAN, of Morrisania; Second Vice-President, DUGALD CAMPBELL, of Troy; Recording Secretary, ALEXANDER TROUP, of New-York; Assistant Secretary, ADOLPH DOUAI, of New-York; Treasurer, LYMAN WEAVER, of Albany; Warden, THOMAS ALDER, of New-York.

After transacting other unimportant business the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

The Ogeechee Prisoners—One of Them Held for Trial—A Test Case.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

The preliminary examination of Capt. GREEN, (colored,) one of the Ogeechee insurrection prisoners, resulted in his being held for trial for insurrection. This has been made a test case. Eighty-three other prisoners will be brought before the Court to-morrow, and those who can be identified by the State witnesses will be held on the same charge. The examination has occupied thirteen days. The prisoners have been defended by United States District-Attorney H. S. FITCH, Ex-Provisional Governor J. JOHNSON and others.

Arrest of Incendiaries in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Friday, Jan. 29.

A large number of desperate characters were arrested here last evening implicated in the numerous incendiary fires in this place for the past year. The gang were ferretted out and arrested through the agency of a New-York detective, who has been working the case up for some little time.

Weather Reports Dated 9 A. M., Yesterday.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Concord, N. H.	S. W.	Clear	28
Bangor, Me.	N. E.	Snowing	—
Portland, Me.	West	Cloudy	—
Boston, Mass.	—	Clear	—
Philadelphia	—	Clear	—
Baltimore, Md.	—	Clear	—
Washington, D. C.	—	Clear	—
Pittsburg, Penn.	—	Cloudy, cool	—
Albany, N. Y.	S. W.	Clear	35
Oswego, N. Y.	South	Cloudy	32
Rochester, N. Y.	S. W.	Clear	39
Buffalo, N. Y.	N. E.	Clear	38
Sandusky, Ohio	West	Pleasant	34
Cleveland, Ohio	South	Clear	38
Detroit, Mich.	—	Clear	34
Cincinnati, Ohio	—	Wet and foggy	—
Memphis, Tenn.	—	Cloudy, warm	—
Nashville, Tenn.	—	Cloudy, mod'te	—
Chicago, Ill.	—	Cloudy	45
Milwaukee, Wis.	S. W.	Cloudy	29
Toledo, Ohio	West	Pleasant	—

The Smuggling Case—Is it to be "Compromised?"

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's report of the proceedings in the case of the Government against GUITERMAN BROTHERS, (celebrated clock-silk affair,) indicates that that nine days' wonder is approaching its demise by the almost invariable mode in such cases made and provided, namely, compromise. The fact is stated in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the officers of the Government reached this culmination with as much difficulty as brilliancy.

Great must be their satisfaction thereat; great, too, their reward; for they have labored zealously for the public weal, one and all—the ringmaster, the clown and the Ring, the insiders, outsiders and hangers-on, big and little, and they are fully entitled to a division of the spoils (about $120,000) between them. But it is singular, don't you think so? that the public, instead of going into ecstasies about the accomplishment of the grand feat, shakes its stupid head, squints knowingly and says "Ah!"

And it is here that this very serious question arises: When the Government KNOWS that a great robbery has been committed, and that the robbers are arrested and held to bail on a dozen indictments, and then lets *the robbers go for a bribe of* $120,000, what right have the people to say, "Ah!" or "Oh!" either?

The question merits consideration, especially in view of the fact that when the fraud and the arrest were announced, this same public (and honest dry goods importers particularly,) was jubilant, and indulged in the ridiculous hope or idea that "something was going to be done." Now, that something *is* done they are still disposed, inconsistently, to censure. On its side the public argues, (1) that the officials have no right to *compromise away* the people's money, and (2) that when a person who defrauds them in the Customs line is indicted, he ought to be tried before twelve good men and true, and according to testimony, convicted or discharged, as in the case of a footpad and the like. This and other things are said—all equally foolish because the premise of the argument is false. The only and true premise is that of the officials, viz.: a bribe of $120,000 is to be divided, consequently, &c., &c. There are, perhaps, other reasons which possibly we may hear hereafter; possibly we may not. *Tempus omnia revelat.* In the meantime, the offenders may continue in the innocent little clock silk or other kindred game with an inferential injunction from the Government according to the very newest gospel; "Go and do so some more!"

Respectfully, I. L. L.

PERSONAL.

A letter from Mr. THURLOW WEED, in the *Commercial*, states that his health has improved quite as much as he had expected since he took up his temporary residence in South Carolina, but that he still does his reading and writing by proxy, and avoids as much as possible all subjects of anxiety or excitement.

Mr. B. F. BABCOCK, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, and a partner in the New-York firm of BABCOCK BROTHERS & Co., died at the former place on the 28th inst.

Mr. MANTON MARBLE has bought out all the other owners of the *World* newspaper, and is now sole proprietor.

What is the value of a sigh from VICTOR HUGO? In reply to a gushing letter from a friend in Athens, the distinguished novelist says: "You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me."

It is said that Prof. YOUMANS is to be the editor of the new weekly journal soon to be started by the Messrs. APPLETON, of this City.

Prof. EDWIN M. SANBORN, of Dortmouth College, has been nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of the Eleventh District of New-Hampshire.

A Washington correspondent is confident that Dr. S. G. HOWE will certainly be sent to Athens as our Minister; and he reports that JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is a candidate for a foreign mission.

The Savannah *Republican* reports that Ex-Commodore TATNALL has returned to that city. Since the close of the war he has resided with his family in Nova Scotia, but, weary of banishment, has returned with the hope of spending the remainder of his days in his native State among his old friends.

Commodore PURVIANCE, so badly injured by being knocked down by highwaymen in Baltimore on Wednesday, is now recovering and out of danger.

Mayor BANKS, of Baltimore, and several members of the Common Council called on Mayor HALL yesterday.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 14, 1869: New-York—E. Houghwout, O. T. Glenn, L. G. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Balmforth, Miss C. B. White, Miss E. W. Kellogg, J. Mattison and family, Dr. H. D. Nicholl, D. G. Bay and wife, Mrs. Packhurst, Miss Weaver, L. C. Strong. Boston—D. G. Griswold, E. D. Nickerson, T. W. Lane, J. W. Champney, F. A. Smith, Alex. Bowman. Brooklyn—F. H. Daniels. San Francisco—J. Q. F. Warren. Cambridge, U. S.—J. C. Hoyt. Chicago—F. P. Updike. London—H. MacDowell. Detroit—H. A. Wayne and wife. Philadelphia—[illegible]. [illegible] Worcester, Mass.—J. M. Rice and wife. [illegible] Baltimore—D. Morris.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown Jan. 17, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *City of London*.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Carlist Conspiracy at Barcelona—Electoral Manifesto of the Government—Dissensions in the Ministry—Serrano and Prim—The Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

At last we have the facts of the Carlist conspiracy at Barcelona, so cautiously treated by the official journals and so stoutly denied by the organs of the reaction. They are far more serious than people had been led to suppose.

The plan of the conspirators was to seize upon the port of Montjuich, which commands both city and harbor, and which could easily lay the former in ashes. Thus, both as a centre of land operations and as a place from which easy communication could be kept up with the rest of the coast, no place could be better adapted for the starting point of the Carlist insurrection, which it became necessary to hasten before the elections took place. The project was within an ace of succeeding. The Adjutant of the citadel had been gained over by a large bribe and had purposely neglected to place a sentinel at the only point from which the fort was accessible. If the plans of the conspirators had not been betrayed a few hours before the time fixed for their execution, they would have secured possession of the fortress and would have given the signal for a general rising of the Carlist partisans throughout the country.

Besides the adjutant and jailer of the fort, the authorities have arrested a general officer, (COSTELLO,) five or six chiefs of the old Carlist army, and several priests. There were also said to be concerned in the plot two grandees residing in the city, both of them extremely wealthy, and who had contributed the money to bribe the adjutant and the jailer. The latter, at a given signal, was to have let loose the sixty prisoners he had under his charge, so that, with their aid, the party scaling the walls from without would have easily been able to overpower the guard, and to hold the fortress against all efforts made to recapture it. It is said that papers, compromising a number of other persons, and large sums of money, have been found on the parties arrested. The authorities are following up the threads of the conspiracy, and a number of sudden disappearances from the city and neighborhood would go to show that their investigations have been pushed in the proper quarters. The information which they have succeeded in obtaining by the premature explosion of the plot, will, it is said, enable them to disconcert plans which were ripe for execution at other points, scarcely less important in a strategical sense, than this fortress.

The Government, alarmed at the evidence which has thus been forced upon it of the unreliability of the army, has decided upon intrusting the custody of this stronghold to the volunteers of liberty. Had it placed more dependence upon them from the first, how much suspicion and hostility would have been diverted from it, and how many calamities spared the country. It is this distrust of the masses which is constantly leading men in power into irremediable mistakes. In Spain it is a chronic malady, and therefore the country will never enjoy peace or happiness until it has a Government which can truly be said to be "of and for the people."

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Gazette* of yesterday appeared a long address from the Provisional Government to the electors. It is in great part a justification, and a weak one, of its own acts. After dwelling on the importance of the approaching struggle at the polls, and the fact that upon it depended the future liberties of the country, it proceeds to say that in soliciting from the electoral colleges an approval of its conduct, it presents, as a title in support of this demand, the fulfillment of all its promises. The sphere of the provincial deputations had been enlarged; the communes had enjoyed all the independence possible; the rights of association and reunion had been consecrated; the liberty of conscience, the liberty of instruction and the liberty of the Press had been secured. The Spanish people could desire nothing more, so far as their political liberties were concerned, than to place these conquests in harmony with public order. The acts of violence which had been committed by individuals against the Government, had not diminished in the hearts of its members a firm determination to maintain a condition of things so precious.

While fully appreciating the difficulties which beset the Provisional Government at the outset, it may be permitted to me as a disinterested and impartial spectator to dispute the merit which it claims for itself. Forced by the Supreme Junta of Madrid to declare itself step by step democratically and almost radically liberal, it followed a route which it dared not depart from, until the confidence won by its adherence to it enabled it to dissolve the juntas throughout the country, first by a recommendation, and then by threats where it found a disposition to resist. From the moment when it found itself freed from the influence of these powerful organizations its course became reactionary. Witness its law on public reunions, its hesitances on the subject of freedom of worship, its conduct in regard to Cuba, its prosecutions of the Press, and its attempts to disarm the volunteer guard, which have led to such deplorable conflicts. Again, by postponing without reasonable excuse the promised appeal to the will of the Cortes, it has made it manifest to the world that the revolution is only a means toward the promotion of the individual ambition of its members, and that the national interests are but secondary considerations in their eyes. They have trifled so with the public expectations and hopes, that they have not only lost the confidence of the Spanish people, but of the world in general. It would be difficult now to dispel the prevailing belief that the country has only been saved from a *coup d'état* and a military despotism by the distrust which was felt in regard to the army and the firm attitude which was assumed by the volunteers of liberty. No; to such a government as this neither gratitude nor confidence is due, and it is to be hoped that the tardy appeal which is about to be made to the constituencies will convince its members of the fact, if they are not already satisfied in regard to it.

I shall not follow the manifesto through the self-laudation in which it indulges on the subject of the economies and reforms which it claims to have effected in the administration of the public finances. It is sufficient for me to say that most of these are illusory, and that Señor FIGUEROLA, the so much vaunted financier and political economist, is universally set down to-day as a man of poor judgment and small resources. The best evidence of the estimation in which he is held is the fact that his name is not to be found inserted as a candidate on any of the electoral lists.

I now come to the passage of the Ministerial manifesto which furnishes the motive for the document, for it is not, be it remembered, an exhortation to the calm and independent exercise of the suffrage.

"The unexpected vehemence," it says, "with which certain ideas have been proclaimed, compels the Government to energetically reassert its own, in order that it may be clearly understood that no accidental fact can cool the ardor of its convictions. Saving the respect which is due to the supreme decision of the Constituent Cortes, the Government is of opinion that liberal institutions will have more of a future before them when they are guaranteed by the stability of the monarchical principle, with its solemn powers and hereditary guarantees, than when they are submitted to the dangerous experiment of a new form, without historical precedents in Spain, and without an example in Europe worthy of being imitated."

The concluding passage of this extract shows a wilful oblivion both of Spanish history and existent facts. What have the Basque Provinces been but practical republics, asserting and maintaining their independence, for the tie which has bound them to the Spanish Monarchy has been one rather of good will than of necessity or force. Nor is the allusion to European precedents more happy. It seems to me that the example of the Swiss Republic is one that a country degraded and prostituted as Spain has been by unworthy rulers, might well feel proud of following. When it elevates itself to the same position of honor and respect which that State occupies in the eyes of Europe, it certainly will not be under the influence of the rule of the men who have signed this manifesto.

A perusal of the signatures affixed to it you will perceive that they are confined to those of SERRANO, PRIM and LORENZANA. I can understand that the first mentioned as President of the Council of Ministers, and LORENZANA as Minister of State, should sign it without the actual consent of the Cabinet, but I cannot comprehend this addition of PRIM's name to theirs, and that in his capacity of Minister of War. It seems to me that SAGASTA's or FIGUEROLA's signature would figure as appropriately on a document having relation to the interior administration of the country. By omitting their signatures and parading thus unnecessarily that of the Minister of War, it is perhaps intended to intimate to the country that the elections are to be held under the special supervision of the War Department and of the functionary who has taken upon himself to decide that a republic is impossible in Spain.

QUARRELS IN THE CABINET.

Notwithstanding the accord which would appear to reign between SERRANO and PRIM, a violent quarrel took place between them the other day. PRIM, who feels his political position to be insecure, and who is straining every effort to strengthen himself with the army, applied to the DUC DE LA TORRE to sign the promotion of twelve Generals whom he wished to attach to him by this mark of favor. SERRANO positively refused to give his signature, and a scene of violent recrimination ensued between the two colleagues. PRIM even went so far as to say that he considered the Duke his enemy, and would act accordingly. I give the story as I have heard it, without of course being able to vouch for its accuracy. That dissensions prevail in the Cabinet to an extent that is disquieting to the friends of the Government is, however, notorious. It has been apprehended that on the eve of the elections some of the Ministers would throw up their portfolios, and it was said that it was in consequence of these differences that the Ministerial dinner which was to be given at PRIM's on the 10th was countermanded. Friendly mediation has, however, been brought to bear, and it is probable that a sacrifice of individual resentments will be effected on the altar of patriotism—that is patriotism in the monarchical sense of the word. Outside you here nothing but expressions of discontent and dissatisfaction with the administration. None of its members have fulfilled the expectations formed of them, and the result is general distrust and despondency, and a prevailing impression that the days of good government have not as yet set in for Spain. It remains to be seen whether the elections will improve this prospect. Judging from present appearances I fear not. All the parties are divided among themselves, even the Republicans. The Espartero wing of the organization it seems cannot come to an agreement with the Republicans pure and simple. In consequence of this the calculation of the number of Republican deputies likely to be returned has fallen from one hundred to between fifty and sixty. This would, indeed, be a small result for such an amount of boasting.

THE ALABAMA.

The International Convention for the Settlement of the Claims.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The inquiries which were current some two or three weeks since respecting the negotiations between our own Government and that of the United States may now receive an authoritative answer. A convention was signed yesterday by Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON upon almost precisely the terms agreed upon between Lord STANLEY and the American Minister. We took occasion at the time the inquiries were raised to point out that the delay due to the necessity of providing for details, the character of which can be easily understood, furnished no ground whatever to support the supposition that the bases of settlement, which had been received with just satisfaction, would be modified or set aside. In fact, they remain entirely unchanged. We understand that the recently signed Convention between the two nations proceeds from the same principles and embodies the same stipulations as the draft which was first signed. Lord CLARENDON took up the conduct of the negotiation with the Government of the United States precisely as it was left by Lord STANLEY. On the other side, Mr. SEWARD has accepted and approved the negotiations completed by the United States Minister. The agreement to refer the original causes of complaint to the arbitration of a competent and independent Power, and the character of the mixed Commission which will be charged with special inquiries when the first principles of obligation have been examined and defined, remain the same. Nothing has been altered, save some practical arrangements involving nothing which can give rise to a difference of opinion.

The Convention thus definitely settled, will in due course be submitted to the Parliament of England and the Senate of the United States. Our Constitution gives, indeed, to the Crown an absolute power of making treaties, but as the Convention between the two nations contemplates the contingency of money payments on our side, should the question of international conduct be decided against us, contrary to what we believe to be a conscientious interpretation on our part of international rules, it will be proper that Parliament should immediately on reassembling have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the terms of the agreement. The necessity of submitting the Convention to the Senate of the United States is more strict and precise. The words of the written Constitution of the Union give authority to the President to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. It becomes, of course, a question of great interest how far the Chambers of Legislature in the two countries will approve the Convention agreed upon between their Executive Governments. The fact that the Foreign Secretary of a Liberal Administration has approved an agreement entered into by the Foreign Minister of a Conservative Ministry is sufficient to remove all doubt as to the reception of the treaty on this side of the Atlantic. The perfect accord between Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON is, however, instructive from another point of view. It shows the common sense of the representatives of the two great parties of England that the terms of the Convention are such as a proper regard for the maintenance of friendly relations require, and as the most strained respect for our own honor allow. To consent to refer a question of international conduct to the arbitration of an independent Power was the utmost that could be asked of any nation; nor could any people refuse to consent to such an arbitration without proclaiming themselves free from all obligations except those they found it convenient to acknowledge. These considerations warrant us in believing that the Senate of the United States will ratify the Convention between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. The Government of the United States has made certain claims upon us as damages for the breach of an international obligation. We deny the breach and the obligation, but are ready to refer both in appropriate order to the judgment of dispassionate tribunals. The Senate of the United States is thus placed in a position reciprocal to that we have described as pressing upon our own Foreign Secretaries. If they were to refuse a reference to arbitration, their refusal would go to show that they acknowledged no law but their own opinion, or were so careless of peace as to throw it into jeopardy without compunction. There has been nothing in the past history of the Federal Senate to warrant such imputations. It would, of course, be idle to conceal the fact that a Convention presented to the Senate by a condemned President and a Secretary of State whose domestic policy has been continuously repudiated by Congress, will not come before it under favorable auspices. But the principles of the Convention are independent of the composition of the Executive Government, and must be judged for themselves, and such judgment can only produce one result. Even if the antagonism between Congress and President JOHNSON has so far embittered the Senate as to induce them to defer the ratification of the Convention for the few days yet to come of the session before Gen. GRANT enters upon his office—and this is the utmost that can be conceded as possible—the delay will not endanger the ultimate adoption of the agreement which would follow upon the establishment of the new Administration.

The speedy resettlement of the Convention between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is the best answer to those who doubt the future because their past auguries have been confounded. It is now seen that the delay on the part of Mr. SEWARD to adopt the Convention signed by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was *neither due to any repudiation of its terms, nor to a resolution to disavow the act of the United States Minister.* The differences between the present Convention and the first form of it involve, as we have said, no material change. Some modifications in procedure have been made at the suggestion of the American Secretary of State, and occasion has also been taken by our Minister to get some details made clearer than they were in the first instance. The dispute about the dominion over San Juan has also been referred, and the principle of liability, in respect of what are called the *Alabama* claims, has been referred to arbitration. The composition of a mixed Commission, and its forms of procedure, have been defined. Nothing, in fact, remains but the approbation of the Legislatures of the two nations, to put into immediate action an honorable and just method of removing all causes of offence between us.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. J. S. Mill and the Russian Ladies.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. S. MILL to the "ladies organizing the superior instruction of women" at St. Petersburg:

"MESDAMES: I have learned with pleasure, mingled with admiration, that there are found in Russia women sufficiently enlightened and courageous to demand for their sex a participation in the various branches of higher historical, philological and scientific education, including the practical art of medicine, and to gain for this cause important support from the scientific world. That is what the most enlightened persons are asking, without having yet attained it, in the other countries of Europe. Thanks to you, Mesdames, Russia is perhaps about to surpass them in speed; it would be a proof that civilization relatively recent sometimes accepts before the older civilizations great ideas of amelioration. The equal advent of both sexes to intellectual culture is important not only to women, which is assuredly a sufficient recommendation, but also to universal civilization. I am profoundly convinced that the moral and intellectual progress of the male sex runs a great risk of stopping, if not of receding, so long as that of the women remains behind, and that not only because nothing can replace the mother for the education of children, but also because the influence upon man himself of the character and ideas of the companion of his life cannot be insignificant; woman must either push him forward or hold him back. I applaud with all my heart your efforts, and those of the enlightened men who support them, and I reckon upon the perseverance of which you have already given proof, to guarantee that you will not become discouraged, and that you will assert by every means the justice of your cause, which in an enlightened age bids fair to meet in a short time an assured success.

Pray receive, Mesdames, the sincere expression of my high esteem and lively sympathy.

AVIGNON, Dec. 18. J. STUART MILL.

The Late Mr. Augustus Dickens.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: I am required to discharge a painful act of duty, imposed upon me by your insertion in your paper of Saturday, the 9th, of a paragraph from the NEW-YORK TIMES, respecting the death, at Chicago, of "Mrs. AUGUSTUS N. DICKENS, widow of the brother of CHARLES DICKENS, the celebrated English novelist." The widow of my late brother in that paragraph referred to was never at Chicago; she is a lady now living, and resident in London; she is a frequent guest at my house; and I am one of the trustees under her marriage settlement. My temporary absence in Ireland has delayed for some days my troubling you with the request that you will have the goodness to publish this correction. I am, &c.,

BELFAST, Jan. 14. CHARLES DICKENS.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 536 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN."—A Pure Gin—Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778. No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SANN & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Every Mother Who Regards the Life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices: No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of singers, and are indispensable to public speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

No More Adulterated Paint.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
PURE BARTLETT LEAD, 10½ CENTS PER POUND.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—BARTLETT WHITE LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
CORNER 49TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1868.

President Bartlett Lead Company:

DEAR SIR: The Bartlett lead which I saw manufactured at your works, at Bergen Point, and which I have carefully analyzed, consists of an intimate mixture of zinc and lead, which can only be produced from ores such as you are working.

This natural mixture of zinc and lead possesses the most valuable properties—properties which are entirely wanting in the artificial mixtures.

I have subjected the "Bartlett Lead" to a series of practical tests in comparison with the other pigments in general use, with the following results:

1. Owing to its great opacity, it covers much better than pure oxide of zinc or the best white lead.
2. It covers more surface, weight for weight.
3. It makes a harder and more durable coating.
4. It will wear much longer when exposed to the weather on outside work.
5. It resists for a greater length of time the action of sulphuretted hydrogen and other deleterious gases, which so quickly discolor white lead. This gives it a great advantage for inside work.

These are the strongest recommendations for a pigment, and as I believe you add to these the item of cheapness, I do not see that any higher encomium is possible.

Respectfully yours,
C. F. CHANDLER,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

INDORSEMENT OF WOODWARD & PEARSE.

As practical painters, we indorse what Professor Chandler states in his report in regard to the Bartlett lead and zinc.

WOODWARD & PEARSE,
New-York.
MORTON & McCORMICK,
New-York.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE AT FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

We confirm the statement of Professor Chandler, and of Messrs. Woodward & Pearse, on the merits of the Bartlett lead.

We have used the paint for some time on the Staten Island ferry-boats, and find it goes further and wears better than any other ever used in our time.

J. H. VANDERBILT.

J. W. BRAISTED, Superintendent.

The undersigned, having jointly concluded arrangements with the above Company for the entire product of their extensive mines and works, desire to bring to the notice of the paint trade the following facts in relation to the new article of Bartlett lead:

When ground in oil it produces a paint which, for every desirable property, we put in direct competition with the purest of American and English white leads. It is whiter, superior in body and fineness and of greater durability, can be supplied at a much lower price, and there is no doubt but that it will command the preference over all other pure white leads.

The superiority of this paint over pure ground lead is acknowledged, and our own tests confirm everything that has been claimed for it. We are thoroughly convinced of the positive excellence of the article, and we solicit for it simply a fair trial.

The Bartlett Lead will be ground strictly and absolutely pure, in refined linseed oil, the trade mark of the Company on every package being a positive guarantee to this effect, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

The Company are proprietors of their mines, and no other lead ore of this description has been found elsewhere; and as the trade mark, brands, labels, &c., are secured by copyright, any infringement or counterfeit will be dealt with according to law; and, to prevent the article from being sold in an adulterated form, the dry material will not be offered in the market.

To parties using it with pure boiled or raw linseed oil, and pure spirits of turpentine, we guarantee it, in respect to peeling, against any white lead.

We call attention to the above facts, and would be pleased to send prices and samples.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., New-York.
J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Boston.
WORCESTER, LAIBLE & STANDISH, Detroit.

The Bartlett White Lead is warranted to be impervious to dampness when used on brick or wood, and is recommended for iron work of any description, for vessels, either of iron or wood, above or below water, and for railroad cars, wheels, trucks, and for any kind of machinery where paint is used.

The Company also offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a pure brown paint, made directly from the mineral, warranted to be the best material ever offered to the trade for all kinds of iron and out of door work, iron vessels, &c., &c.

Whereas certain parties engaged in the white lead trade have, by a circular, pretended to doubt the superiority of this paint over their own manufacture, we make the following proposition: That two buildings shall be selected in the most exposed situations, say at Newport or at Long Branch, one of which shall be painted with the best white lead, and the other with the Bartlett lead, the same to be permitted to stand for a stated time to be agreed upon, when, upon the judgment of scientific men or experienced painters, the representatives of the unsuccessful paint shall pay over to a committee, to be selected by different associations of the trade, the sum of $10,000, to be by said committee distributed among the sick and destitute families of painters throughout the United States.

Any information on the above subject, or in relation to the Bartlett white lead and zinc, will be furnished at the office of the Company, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

FRANKLIN OSGOOD, President.

Stem-Winding Waltham Watches.

These watches represent the perfection of American Industry. As they excel both in principle and finish, they will be guaranteed to run closer than any watch of foreign manufacture. An examination of our large assortment is respectfully solicited.

HOWARD & CO.,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—PURVIANCE.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., ELIZA, daughter of Rev. James Purviance, D. D., Natchez, Miss., and niece of Com. H. Y. Purviance, U. S. N., to BRODNAX ATKINSON, of this City.

BELKNAP—TOMLINSON.—In St. John's Church, Keokuk, Iowa, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Right Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, WILLIAM W. BELKNAP to CARRIE S. TOMLINSON.

MARSH—HYDE.—In Lee, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Gale, EDWARD H. MARSH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE H. HYDE, daughter of Alexander Hyde, Esq., of Lee.

ROBINSON—BRYAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Cathedral, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, GEORGE B. ROBINSON to LILLA, daughter of John Bryan, Esq., all of this City.

STOKES—COSSITT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr. THOMAS STOKES to Miss E. LIZZIE COSSITT, all of this City.

On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. J. Radcliff Davenport, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, MARY BOORMAN DAVENPORT, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Mr. H. ROGERS ALEXANDER, all of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, RUSSELL, only son of Abraham and Auttie S. Baldwin, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral on Sunday at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be at Valley Station on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

BRYANT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 22, at St. John, N. B., Mrs. SARAH A. BRYANT, relict of James Bryant, of Portland, Me.

Remains will be taken from Fall River boat, foot of Murray-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 9 A. M., to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BERGEN.—On her second birthday, Thursday evening, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, MARIA RAYMOND, only daughter of Rutus S. and Angelique Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Madison-place, Oak-st., Greenpoint, without further invitation.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

CHIPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 29, JAMES H. CHIPMAN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M.

DARG.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at her late residence, No. 97 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Mrs. MARTHA DARG, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral to take place from the First Universalist Church, corner of South 3d and 4th sts., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DIXON.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, of consumption, HENRY C. DIXON, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, CHARLES B. HONEYWELL, of the firm of Hutchinson & Honeywell, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, D. D. T. Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Charles G. Taff, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

HADWICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, JAMES HADWICK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Hempstead, Long Island.

HOSTIN.—On Friday, Jan. 29, JAMES, only child of James and Frances C. Hostin, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 722 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

LELAND.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ADELAIDE AGUILAR, younges t daughter of Francis and Eufrasia Leland, aged 20 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral from Church of the Ascension on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LONGSTRETH.—At his residence, Barclay Hall, near Philadelphia, on Fourth day (Wednesday) night, the 27th inst., JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, in the 95th year of his age.

LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, DAVID, youngest son of Wm. S. and Emma Louderback, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 32 West 54th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MILLER, aged 36 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Prince-st. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, PHILIP SMITH, in his 68th year.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 259 West 21st-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.

SLADE.—On Friday, Jan. 29, of scarlet fever, JAMES STOKES, eldest child of Francis H. and Elizabeth S. Slade, in the 5th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 6 East 30th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STILWELL.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, of typhoid fever, EYSAM MULFORD, eldest son of Cleveland S. and Fanny R. Stilwell, aged 20 years and 6 months.

WARNOCK.—At Sturgeon, Mo., on Thursday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM WARNOCK, of this City, aged 66 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in a few days.

FOURTH COMPANY ARMORY,
SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 2.—The members of this Company will assemble at the Armory on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1½ P. M., in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning and white gloves, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late member, CHARLES B. HONEYWELL. By order.

J. B. DUMONT, 1st Sergt. Capt. WM. H. KIPP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

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Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL SUFfering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.,
Have just published,

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE:

A STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF THE MINES AND MINERALS, CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. With a Sketch of the Settlement and Exploration of Lower California. By J. ROSS BROWNE, aided by a Corps of Assistants. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 680. Price $4.

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- The Origin of Gold and Silver Mining,
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- The Geological Formation of the great mineral belts,
- The Different Systems of Mining,
- Machinery employed,
- Population Engaged in Mining,
- Capital and Labor employed,
- Proportion of Agricultural and Mineral Lands,
- The Quantity of Woodland and Water Privileges,
- The Mineral Deposits and Salt Beds,
- Climate, Mode and Cost of Living,
- Population of the Mining Towns,
- Facilities for Assaying, Melting, and Refining,
- Modes of Transportation and Insurance,

and a thousand other items of information desirable for those who are about visiting, or who have investments in the Pacific States.

Sent free by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

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As produced by Edwin Booth.

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FOR ABLE COMMENTS ON ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The ALBION is a high-class journal, equally interesting to ladies and gentlemen. Published every Saturday. K. CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. For sale by all newsdealers. Price ten cents.

LAWS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

The Government Edition of the STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress, 1868. Containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts and Treaties, and Alphabetical List of Persons in the Act for the Removal of Legal and Political Disabilities.

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FOR ALL BOYS FROM EIGHT YEARS OLD TO EIGHTY.

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BY
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WITH TEN ILLUSTRATIONS BY HUARD.
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TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
will be ready this day, at 10 A. M.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in Reference to Purchasing Tickets, Checking Baggage, &c. &c.
II.—ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, Representing the Principal Railways of the Country, The Principal Routes of Travel West, South, North and East, opposite to which will be found the Time-Tables of the Route.
III.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS and their Progress. Opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway. New-York and [illegible] Railway. The East River Bridge, &c. &c.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. Mother's Picture. Adventures with a Gorilla. The Painter's Secret. Chicago Dispatches, &c. &c.
V.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF 3,000 TOWNS, Villages and Cities Situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas.
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FINANCIAL.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
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DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
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ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities and is divided among over 400 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investments in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	$6,782,969 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1868	2,563,002 30
Total amount of marine premiums	$9,345,972 12

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868		6,807,970 88
Losses paid during the same period	$3,081,080 49	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,383,230 61	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	7,587,435 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	380,530 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,953,267 53
Cash in bank	405,548 83
Total amount of assets	$13,660,881 39

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBERT B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
A. P. PILLOT,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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JAMES BRYCE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
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HENRY K. BOGERT,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
DENNIS PERKINS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF THE [illegible] METAL COMPANY, No. [illegible] South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 2[illegible] [illegible] Insurance Company's Stock, Chicago, [illegible] Fourth National Bank [illegible] Cook County Illinois Bond [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] all persons are cautioned against purchasing the above [illegible].
[illegible] COMPANY, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

[illegible] MINING COMPANY, OFFICE [illegible], NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company in [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible]
The [illegible] Directors will be held at the same [illegible] between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. [illegible], Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] of [illegible] o'clock [illegible]
Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] OFFICE OF [illegible] RAILWAY COMPANY, [illegible]

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and [illegible] Railway Company [illegible] will be paid on [illegible] Company, [illegible] date, [illegible]
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

[illegible] OFFICE [illegible], 1869.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the [illegible] of the City of New-York [illegible] will be paid on [illegible] Chamberlain of the City [illegible] in the New Courthouse.
The transfer books will be closed [illegible] 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] will be held [illegible] port, on [illegible] Feb. [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] year [illegible]
S. NICHOLS, [illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by [illegible]
[illegible] & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
Jan. 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,974,796 40
For Interest	210,227 26
For Interest and Rents accrued	80,316 63
Total	$2,265,340 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$481,230 00
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	311,895 12
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies; and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	387,028 53
Total	$1,180,153 65

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$49,911 87
Bonds and Mortgages	1,234,055 00
Loans on Policies in force	2,083,080 08
[The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $2,500,000.]	
United States and New-York State Stocks	712,605 00
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	649,342 54
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	536,225 00
[Market value of the Securities, $587,772.]	
Interest due to date and all other property	92,318 10
Total	$5,357,537 59

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.
Smallest average Ratio of Mortality.
Expenses average less than any Company.
Liberal modes of Payment of Premiums.
Insurers receive the largest Bonus ever given.
Dividends made Annually on all Participating Policies.
All kinds of Non-Forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued.
Policies Incontestible.
All Endowment Policies and the Non-Forfeiting Life Policies non-forfeitable after one Payment.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
A. DUBOIS, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., }
R. C. FELLOWS, Counsel.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111¼	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	112½	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	109	109¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	109	109½	10-40 Registered	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¼	113½	10-40 Coupon	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¼	109⅝	Gold	136¼	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¼	110½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101½	101¾
5-20 Coupons '65, Jan. and July	108¼	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES:
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 149 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Invites the attention of property owners to the following inducements for insuring in that Company:

Its Capital, (paid up in Cash,) is	$500,000 00
Its Surplus of Assets, (Jan. 1, 1869,) is	1,566,854 10
Making its Total Cash Assets	$2,066,854 10

The Company insures against loss by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, Manufactories, (except of the more perilous kinds,) Farm property, and all other insurable interests, at reasonable rates of premium

ON THE "PARTICIPATION PLAN,"

by which the entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between its customers and stockholders, as follows:

THREE-QUARTERS are paid back to customers, in scrip redeemable in the order of its issue, the Company holding a scrip reserve fund equal to the amount of its capital. ONE-QUARTER is divided to stockholders, in cash.

As will be seen, the customer thus obtains his insurance AT ABOUT WHAT IT COSTS THE COMPANY TO PROTECT HIM, while his security, by its steady increase, renders this Company's policies reliable almost beyond the possibility of failure, in case of LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS,—an important point of danger to property owners in large cities.

This Company issues *non-participating* policies, (which do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits,) when the hazards of the risk, as compared with the customary rate, will not justify participation. Such policies, however, *do* entitle the holder to all the *security* which the system provides, and will be issued at prices as low as experience proves to be adequate to the hazard, and therefore as low as any responsible company can properly accept.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the 5th of February, at the banking office of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, to the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Company on the 5th day of June, 1863, (the date of consolidation of the two Companies,) or their legal representatives.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT, Trustee.

FOR SALE.
$250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.,
Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds.

Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 57 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

$[illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island for sale on very favorable terms. These bonds are all that are in the hands of the Company, and all that will be offered by them; the security is undoubted, as this mortgage is on property [illegible] the road is completed and running from the ferry to Patchogue, and [illegible] For further particulars inquire of KETCHAM & CLARK, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and to be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
JAN. 25, 1869.

WHEREAS, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,2[illegible] for [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] Company [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of a duplicate certificate of the said [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 27, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTgage bonds, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, and guaranteed by C. C. and I. C. R. R. Co., will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
S. E. SMITH, President.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 42 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and take care of a lady when traveling; is willing to travel to any part of the country; has lived three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 308 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all its branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 29 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands the business thoroughly, can cut and fit over dresses to good advantage, a home for the Winter, where she will give a good part of her time from home. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 6 Morton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do the housework of a family of two or three, with the privilege of having her child, a boy 4 years old; good City references can be given. Call at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist with coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework; or as laundress; City or country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 132 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands her business in all its parts—meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, &c.; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; good City reference. Can been seen for two days at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, in City or country, or to take care of children. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITuation as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 7th-av., two flights of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK AND waitress, situations together; both thoroughly understand their business; none but first-class families need apply. Call at No. 75 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A SITUation as wet nurse. Can be seen for three days at No. 463 West 33d-st., one stairs up, back room.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, nurses and all first-class help at our offices daily; girls found situations immediately. KNICKERBOCKER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1,270 Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address, for three days, J. S. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION for copying or writing of any kind, where a good penman is required; good reference. Address G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry clerk, or in any other capacity where he can make himself useful; good reference. Address E., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail jewelry store, stock and fixtures for sale, on Broadway, below the Astor House, requiring a capital of $10,000 to $15,000. The silver and silver-plated ware, stock of watches, clocks, and a full assortment of jewelry, are offered to a purchaser, and a well-established and very profitable business now current at the store. Store to rent for a term of years to a purchaser of the stock at about $5,000 per annum. If the stock is not sold, the present proprietor would take a partner with $6,000 or $8,000 in cash, and divide the profits equally. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY AND FANCY goods business, in a first-rate location; rent low and lease can be had. Sales $35,000 a year. Stock and fixtures worth $7,000. Price, for all, $3,000, cash. For particulars apply on the premises, at No. 287 Bowery, to-day.

FOR SALE—TWO MILK ROUTES, SELLING 480 quarts; will sell one or both. Inquire at No. 203 East 47th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS WARRANTED half price; also Furs; positively greatest bargains ever offered on Broadway. Puffed Hats, Opera and Theatre Bonnets, Children's Hats.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 657 Broadway, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on SATURDAY, 30th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, bedroom suites, mirrors, dressing bureaus, washstands, painted bedroom suites, mahogany sets, hair mattresses, [illegible] of office furniture, sitting and standing desks, safes, railing, revolving chairs, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Feb. 2.—The beautiful PROPERTY at Wassaic, Dutchess County, N. Y., belonging to Mrs. CELIA H. REQUA, consisting of large substantial house, recently erected, excellent garden and orchard, barns, &c., and about 40 acres of mountain land, including the famous "Listening Rock," from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding country. The property is very romantically situated on the Wassaic River, at the entrance to the wild and grand mountain gorge through which the river runs, and is surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. For a gentleman's Summer residence it is most desirable. It is about 80 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railway, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot. The proprietor having removed West, the property will be sold very cheaply. Terms, [illegible] and the balance of [illegible] For particulars apply to
F. H. EMERSON, No. 63 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction,

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
BROAD, NEW, BEACH
AND
EAST TWENTY-THIRD STS.,
AND
COUNTRY SEAT
AT
ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, deceased:

BROAD-ST.—The three four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 43, 45 and 47, east side, near Exchange-place. The stores have an average front of 21 feet by 128.7½ north line, and 148.1¾ south line. Possession of all May 1, 1869.

BROAD-ST.—No. 52, running through and connecting with No. 50 New-st., with four-story brick building, being 20.11 on Broad-st., 25.3 on New-st., by 135.10 in depth; subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1871, at $7,500 per annum.

BEACH-ST.—No. 11, north west corner of St. John's-lane, with two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, 20 by about 65 feet; lot 20x30. Possession on delivery of the deed.

EAST 23D-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, new No. 120 (old No. 74) East 23d-st., south side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.; house 25 by 60 feet, lot 25 by 98.9. Possession May 1, 1869.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—Elegant country seat, with about 15 acres and handsome outbuildings, with two small stores attached; also, about 3¾ acres near by.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

JOHN MEEKS, }
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. MEEKS, }

Book maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court,)

THE VALUABLE PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURG, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot, a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a 125-horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one 62-inch Fourdrinier paper machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper; also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water-power, waterwheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer, and apparatus and pipes; seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c.

For particulars, and for terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13 City Hall, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869. }

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of 241 66-95 tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron covered with 2½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $3,000.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprise some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

23 Iron cannon, various calibres.
1,100 Field carriages and limbers.
180 Sets of artillery harness.
10,000 Pounds shot and shell.
45,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,200 McClellan saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
2,000 Halters.
700 Saddle blankets.
6,000 Watering bridles.
2,400 Cavalry curb bridles.
2,200 Artillery traces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 25, 1869.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 11TH-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy a mortgage given by Misers Coryell to the subscriber to secure $15,000 and interest, the boilers, engine, shafting and tools, punches, drills, lathes, planers, &c., specified in the mortgage, and now on said premises.

Terms cash.

J. S. UNDERHILL, Mortgagee.
D. & T. McMAHON, of Counsel, No. 13 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock, a very choice collection of books, comprising richly illustrated works, early printed books, rare works relating to America, the Classics, Oriental works, &c.; also, a private library of ITALIAN and FRENCH BOOKS, many now very scarce and valuable. Catalogue ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising. Catalogue ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom, parlor and dining-room suites, extension tables, buffets, centre tables, refrigerators, chairs and sofas in hair cloth, window curtains, stair carpets and stair rods, engravings and oil-paintings, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; Plimpton secretary bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK:

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by G. & H. Barmore, New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gale & Co., New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son, New-York; also, several other fine rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Four four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 260, 264 and 266 Washington-st.

MURRAY-ST.—Three four-story brown-stone and iron stores, situate on the northerly side of Murray-st., 36.5 feet west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99 and 101 Murray-st.

The stores produce a handsome rental, and are very desirable as an investment.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], running through to Crosby-st., [illegible] feet front, by about 200 feet deep.
Broad-st., Nos. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], through to No. [illegible] New-st.
Maiden-lane, No. [illegible], through to No. [illegible] Liberty-st.
Canal-st., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

REFEREE'S SALE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE RUBODE and JOHN KLAUS against DAVID HILL.—By virtue of an order made at a Special Term of this Court, held at Chambers in the City Hall of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 13, 1869, Hon. John R. Brady, Judge, appointing the undersigned a referee for that purpose, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dock foot of 46th-st., North River, in the City of New-York, the vessel Emma, mentioned in said order and in the complaint in this action, and all tackle, furniture and appliances belonging to said vessel.

THOMAS J. BARR, Referee.

Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1869.

James [illegible], Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 185 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. PURDY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 29, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON LANSBURGH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated Jan. 29, 1869.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 29, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL LOEWENSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 29, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William H. Curtis, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, JR., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James A. Burtus, Jr., of the village of Middletown, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin A. Graves, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 18th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in said district who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. STRONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Albert H. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Troy, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES W. DODGE, of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JUSTIN KELLOGG,
ja23-law3wSa Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HEINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 953.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Heins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George K. Chase, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
ja16-law3wSa* No. 280 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON S. ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nelson S. Odell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

ja16-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Franklin W. Brooks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, 1869.

ANDREW J. ROGERS, Assignee,
ja16-law3wSa* No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES H. OSSY, Assignee,
ja16-law3wSa* No. 14 New-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1869.

MYER STERN, Assignee.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Assignee.
ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD [illegible] DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said District Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 12th day of January, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeremiah Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HURXTHAL and CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the day of, 1868, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Hurxthal and Charles Barnum, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of January, 1869.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja23-law3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th January, 1869.

ja23-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Oliver L. Ferris, of the town of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja23-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STADEKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
SAMUEL HIRSCH, Attorney for petitioner.
ja30-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS C. WOERNING and HERMAN RUTHENBERG, Bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1869.

JAMES VAN NAMEE, Assignee,
No. 462 Broome-st., New-York City.

NO. 1,949.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Dickinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of January.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja16-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN COLEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of John Coleman, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869.

LEWIS B. HALSEY,
ja30-law3wSa of the City of Newburgh, Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRY BURRELL, JR., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868. }

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. }

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869. }

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869. }

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE }
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., }
NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST. }

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY. }

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BOOK, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on [illegible] The transfer books [illegible] until that date.
[illegible]

[illegible] SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF [illegible] [illegible] the 2d inst. to the [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 250 children; strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Irving Hall, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will give the fourth of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Parent.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. DE SCHWEINITZ, of Bethlehem, Penn., will preach in the course under this Association SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Young men cordially invited. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach, at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 27th-st. This being our third anniversary, all friends who have aided us, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 22d-st., J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Getting, or Success in Life—Its Religious Aspect and Influence.* Quarterly concert of the Sunday School in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq., will lecture at the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Michael Angelo, and the Rise and Influence of the Arts.* Admission free to ladies and gentlemen.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. DR. RIDGWAY, Pastor of St. Paul's, and in the EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Seats provided for strangers and visitors. The galleries always free.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE PREACHing in the large hall on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion and Common Sense.* Also at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Can you, or can you not?* Seats free. All persons are invited.

REV. GEO. H. McECKRON WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock; address by W. O. STODDARD, Esq.; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.; address by I. W. HILLMAN, Esq. Seats free. All are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Nature and Means of Self-Improvement*—second discourse to young men.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, of the Christian Commission. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Dr. SHEDD is to preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two squares west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers.

REV. JOHN THOMSON WILL DELIVER his second lecture in aid of the Ladies' Charitable Clothing Society in the Fourth Church, in 34th-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Reminiscences—The Rhine.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, SOMerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*Resurrection of Life and of Damnation*—John v., 28, 29.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 31, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st., Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the evening sermon, the Pastor will administer the Ordinance of Believers' Baptism.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av., Rev. J. E. ANNAN, Pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preaching by the pastor at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the morning—*Scripture and Tradition.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Satan.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by J. A. BARTLETT.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS.—Their style, purpose and the obstacles to their study. A lecture by Rev. C. GILES, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. DR. EWER WILL PREACH (D. V.) the fifth sermon in the course, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. PENNELL at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 3½ in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Services SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Conducted by the Newburg "Praying Band," O. B. WELLING leader. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 31ST-ST. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SABBATH afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10½ and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 40th-st.—Rev. THEODORE IRVING, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday Schools at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MR. OLIVER DYER WILL LECTURE on the Swedenborgian doctrine of prayer SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 12th-st.

THE RESURRECTION.—REV. J. C. AGER will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—Rev. G. C. ESRAY will preach SUNDAY. Morning subject—*An Old Story Retold.* Evening—*The Day of Judgment.*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—FOUR COMPETENT, ACTIVE Americans, English or Scotch Protestant women, as working housekeepers, one in a young ladies' boarding school, another for a gentleman's family (widower) with two children; must be persons of good address; the others for invalid nurses and assistant housekeepers in private families. Apply immediately, with reference, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 101 6th-av., first floor, up stairs, near 10th-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A RAPID penman, correct in figures and competent in making invoices in a wholesale dry goods house. Applicants will reply in their own handwriting, stating salary expected.

H. W. [illegible] & CO.,
Post Office Box No. 1[illegible]

FEMALE COMPOSITORS ACCUSTOMED [illegible] in this City to work will apply to Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, *Revolution* Office, No. 49 Park-row.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 5th-av., where the lady can be seen from 10 to 12.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A WAITER WHO thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND kitchen maid, for the City. Apply at No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......Bocande......SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE......Duchesne......SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN......Feb. [illegible] | [illegible]......Feb. 24
[illegible]
Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$80
Cabin to Paris......$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA......Jan. 30 | INDIA......Feb. 20
COLUMBIA......Feb. 6 | IOWA......Feb. 27
EUROPA......Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA......Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA......Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)......Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO......Mar. 3, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......Feb. 4 | SIBERIA......Feb. 18
HECLA......Feb. 11 | ALEPPO......Feb. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 7 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows......Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows......Feb. 13
RAPIDAN follows......Feb. 20
VIRGO follows......Feb. 27
Through passage and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES......NELSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS......Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE......Feb. 11
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENMAN......Feb. 18
For freight or passage apply to
M. O. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line. [illegible] CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, from Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. [illegible]
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock. Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to M. O. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., [illegible] THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship [illegible], M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River. Goods received [illegible]. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:19 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
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Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

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DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, 813 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869.
P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A private family where she could instruct children in French and German as an equivalent. Address TEACHER, International Academy, No. 26 3d-av.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW prices, one double cylinder HOE PRINTING PRESS; [illegible]. Also, an eight-horse power STEAM ENGINE, PUMP and BOILER, complete, all in good running order. Apply at the office of the SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL LIST, No. 96 Pine-st., New-York.

TO TOBACCONISTS.—MACHINERY FOR [illegible] PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 19 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—ANY CHRISTIAN FAMILY (Episcopal preferred) who would receive a quiet and respectable single gentleman in their family, may hear of one by addressing, immediately, HOME, Box No. 859 Times Office. Location must be between Amity and 14th sts.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bed rooms, fit for a first-class doctor or a stylish family; French board; private table if required; best references [illegible].

BOARD—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a handsomely furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address, with reference, A. B. U., Box No. 639 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, a second story double front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 659 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first class; terms moderate. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 405 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION, with board; also, a large front room on third floor. Apply at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen a large room, with board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

NO. 133 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.,
HAVING CONCLUDED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR REAL PROPERTY, offer FOR SALE their splendid
WATER-FRONT ESTATE,
contiguous to the HAMILTON-AV. FERRY, BROOKLYN, comprising over twenty-six City Lots of Land, extending from Degraw to Sedgwick-st., including a fine bulkhead and pier, with the right to extend the same to the Commissioner's line, equal to some ten additional lots, together with an area equal to twenty lots of water, with the sole benefit of all wharfage thereto accruing.

The improvements consist of a splendid fire-proof grain warehouse, exceeding 100 feet square, built exclusively of brick, stone and iron, with vertical wrought-iron tubular bins, in the most thorough manner, as a model structure, by the Architectural Iron Works, at a cost exceeding $175,000 in gold. Its strength and durability have been tested for years to its full capacity, which is equal to about half a million bushels. The grain is handled and weighed by machinery, at less than one-quarter cost of manual labor. The remainder of the property is covered with good sheds, and is used as a provision storehouse.

The engines, elevators, mill and other machinery, are all of the finest description, in perfect order.

It was leased some few years since (to a single tenant, by whom it is now occupied) to 1876, all taxes and assessments paid by lessees; and at the end of term the property and machinery to be surrendered in equal good order. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
S. HONDLOW,
Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A complete three-story brown-stone front, with all improvements; also a three-story Philadelphia brick, with immediate possession, situated in Hall-st., near Green-av., being central to four lines of cars; will be sold a bargain by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80
BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE ON Canal and Elm sts., near Broadway, 130 feet through to Walker-st., with northern light, admirably placed for jobbers, opposite Earle's Hotel, to let by BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st.

GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.—The new first-class five-story and basement double store, Dorchester stone fronts, erected on lots Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., and adjoining the extensive publishing house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., is now nearly completed and ready for renting. Parties desiring to locate on the line of the great business improvements, will please apply to H. T. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

MASONIC LODGE ROOM TO LET.—The Empire Sewing-Machine Company propose to fix up elegantly the two spacious upper rooms in their new building, No. 294 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker sts., for Masonic purposes. Applications to be made at the Company's office, No. 294 Bowery.
GEO. W. STAKE, Secretary.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or P. ost Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 48x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 80 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 41 WHITE-ST., NEXT TO Mudge, Sawyer & Co., and between Church-st. and Broadway, the first floor, basement and sub-cellar.
HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LET—FURNISHED, REAR OFFICE ON first floor in Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Address, stating business, Box No. 951 Post-office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 684 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RESIDENCES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, near Wall-st. Ferry.
TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT:
The four-story stone-front House opposite the Church of Holy Trinity, No. 110 Montague-place.
The two-and-a-half-story brick House, Dutch roof, dormer windows, No. 90 Willow-st.
Apply to ROBERT SPEIR,
No. 112 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished; eminently first-class in every respect; splendid new house, 40 feet front; French roof, brick stable and 16 lots of ground on Broadway, 153d and 154th sts.; river view. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 2 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water in the house. For terms, &c., apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT BAYRIDGE, WITHIN HALF AN hour of Wall-st. Ferry, (constant communication by Bayridge Ferry-boat or horse cars,) a very handsome, commodious Villa, beautifully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds, well inclosed; stabling, coach-house attached. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 [illegible]

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, a small but genteel cottage; possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at [illegible] National Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of house No. 281 Bleecker-st. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 187 Spring-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES,
SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, NINE YEARS old; warranted sound and kind, in all harness; suitable for all kinds of work. Inquire of JEREMIAH HAGGERTY, No. 53 Baxter-st., as the owner is going to California.

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YOUNG HORSES, from 4 to 6 years old; any lady may ride or drive them; they will show for themselves. Apply corner of 73d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE; price $150; also several low-priced cart horses and mares. No. 50 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-HORSE THREE-TON truck, in perfect order; price $150. Apply at Pier No. 7, North River.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands, sound and kind; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 412 East 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 212 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 468 Cherry-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE No. 78 Maiden lane.
The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn.
Eighteen acres south side Staten Island.
Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st.,
Union-square.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Grand-st., 200 feet from Broadway; also 150 feet from Broadway; also one in Broome-st., 250 feet from the same. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in 50th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 15x55; Columbia College lease; $225 per annum; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seven acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS ON 70TH-ST., SOUTH side, 200 feet west of 8th-av.; price $7,000 each; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; first-class in every respect. Price $17,500; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Madison-av. and 70th-st., four elegant lots. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 13TH-ST., THE FIRST HOUSE west of 5th-av., south side. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 500 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE GOTHIC RESIDENCE AND grounds of the subscriber, about 80 City lots, situated on Ella-st., Walton and Butternut avs., West Morrisania, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central-av. Boulevard and all the neighboring contemplated improvements, such as the Ella-st. extension and the new bridge over Cromwell Creek, thus connecting this property with the line of the 7th-av. Boulevard. Ella-st. is graded 60 feet wide, and has gas lamps in it; Walton and Butternut avs. are village streets, the former 60 feet wide, and has gas mains in it; the mansion is imposing and roomy; it has the modern improvements; grounds handsomely laid out and adorned with evergreen, shade and fruit trees; ½ of a mile from Melrose and Morrisania depots; this property lies well for speculation or immediate improvement; it will be sold, together or in parcels, on reasonable terms. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a valuable estate located on Huntington Bay, 3 miles from the village, and 3½ miles from the depot; near the elegant residence of Alfred Mulligan, Esq.; having fine views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The farm contains 90 acres of valuable land, embracing several handsome building sites, and has ½ mile front on the Bay. Two apple orchards and abundance of small fruit on the place. Two-story house, well built, containing eight rooms; large barn, sheds and other outbuildings. Immediate possession may be had. Price $40,000, one-third cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.
Papers and maps sent free. Address
R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or
Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.
See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 3,608 New-York City Post Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT among the Berkshire Hills, at Lenox, Mass.; price $50,000.
Also, a fine country residence on Geneva Lake, N. Y.; price $30,000.
Also, a large estate at Pittsfield, Mass., suitable for a retired gentleman; price $60,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A TWO-story and French roof house; has furnace, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, wash-bowls, stationary tubs, &c.; corner lot of half an acre, with a variety of shade and fruit trees; three minutes' walk from station; best schools in the State and best railway in the country.
A. C. GOODMAN, No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 122 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office on the 25th day of January, 1869, it was
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no petroleum oil, kerosene oil, or other liquid, having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid for lamps or in any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use or be used as a burning fluid for any such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to-wit:
1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; and
2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 29, 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA R. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1869. WM. MACKAY,
ja16-law6mSa* Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

APPLE PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
and a
GRAND BAL D'OPERA
OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATION OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
previous to her return to Europe.
This will also be the
FAREWELL SEASON OF
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
In addition to these renowned Prima Donnas, Mr. Maretzek has again secured the services of
MISS AGATHA STATES,
whose fresh and wonderful voice has proved so attractive and charming wherever she has appeared.
Prominent among the members of the Company will be found the following known artists and popular favorites:
Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER, Mad. ROSA CELLINI,
Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH, Miss LOUISE DURAND,
Signor P. BRIGNOLI, Signor A. BOETTI,
Signor C. ORLANDINI, Herr TH. HABELMANN,
Signor G. ANTONUCCI, Miss MARIE WESMAEL.
THE REPERTOIRE
will include most of the best standard works.
IMPORTANT REVIVALS
will also take place.
Prominent among the Revivals will be
MEYERBEER'S CELEBRATED ROMANTIC OPERA
OF
LE PROPHETE,
which will be brought out with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
BELISARIO,
by Donizetti, and others which will be brought out in the most sumptuous and conscientious manner.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but
THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK.
These Opera Nights being each
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the
BAL D'OPERA,
which will take place on
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.
Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:
Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $160 to $200.
Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $40.
Box office at the Academy of Music will open for season subscribers on
MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,
and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket offices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'OEIL CREVE.
Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU
TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of Herve's
L'OEIL CREVE. L'OEIL CREVE.
which must be withdrawn on account of the production on MONDAY EVENING of Lecocq's MOST CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
FLEUR DE THE,
which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be performed
ON MONDAY EVENING,
for the first time in America on a scale of magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted.
L'OEIL CREVE. L'OEIL CREVE.
TO-NIGHT, FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME, with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and the strength of the company, 140.
Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 198 Broadway. After 8¼, half price; family circle, 50 cts.
NOTICE.—SALE OF SEATS.—The sale of boxes and seats for the first nights in America of FLEUR DE THE will commence THIS MORNING at Peters', No. 198 B'way, Shirmer's, No. 701 B'way, and at the theatre.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
EVERY EVENING,
the new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."
Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, CHAS. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.
To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868,
produced with MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
Characters by Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, ANNIE FIRMIN, E. LYLE, L. MAHON, E. AMES, CLARA FISHER, BELLE FISHER, Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT, Messrs. C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, A. MATTHISON, H. HURLEY, CORRY CROSBIE and others.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA......Mr. H. ECKHART
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LAST PERFORMANCES,
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. | EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
TWO BURLESQUES.
ERNANI,
IXION,
for most positively the last time.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
full and increased dramatic company; also the
MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE
in the
SAME PERFORMANCE.
Seats should be secured in advance.
Speculators in tickets not allowed near the premises.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, and every evening and Saturday Matinee until further notice, will be presented the historical burlesque extravaganza of the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
with new scenery, new costumes, new music and appointments, presenting the whole strength of this wonderful combination.
Preceding the burlesque the celebrated dansante,
MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,
and her troupe of principal dancers will appear in the Asiatic Ballet Divertissement, arranged by Signor Constantine, entitled
L'ALMEE.
The performance to commence at 8 o'clock with the farce of
LITTLE TODLEKINS.
The whole forming an attraction heretofore unequaled.
NOTICE.—Owing to the necessity of using the stage for the proper rehearsals, and also for the preparation of a
MOST ATTRACTIVE MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
which hereafter will be given every afternoon (save Saturday,) and placed at the low price of 50 cents to parquette and dress circle, there will not be any matinee performances
ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY, FEB. 1 AND 2.
THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM
On exhibition at all hours.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!
ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of
THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE,
Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL
ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT,
ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT.
This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to their departure for Japan.
NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, Mlle. CARLE, Mons. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHAS. PARKER, SHERIDAN and MACK. PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of other attractions.
Gets's grand allegorical scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50 cents extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
FOURTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 2, MATINEE.
The Great Risley Troupe of MATINEE.
JAPANESE, MATINEE.
and the original little MATINEE.
ALL RIGHT, MATINEE.
ALL RIGHT, MATINEE.
ALL RIGHT. MATINEE.
NEW AND STARTLING PROGRAMME. MATINEE.
Admission 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra. MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AT 2. MATINEE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF will appear on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, as DONNA DIANA, in Moreto's highly-celebrated Comedy. Reserved seats are to be had at Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway, and at the Union League Club.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. DAY and EVENING.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—SECOND MUSICAL SOIREE, STEINWAY HALL, THIS EVENING.

MEETINGS.

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAIN'S Association Office, No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia. A convention of vessel owners and captains of the several States under the auspices of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Rooms on Feb. 3, 1869, at 12½ o'clock. All persons interested in vessels are invited to be present. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary.

RALLY SEAMEN, RALLY.—THE NEW-York Seamen's Benevolent Association will hold a meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 190 Bowery, Military Hall, and every seaman in the port of New-York is invited to attend.
By order of the Association.
H. D. LESLIE, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WILLIAM CONOLLY & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this 27th day of January, 1869, for the purpose of closing up its affairs. All the business of the late firm will be settled by HENRY WILSON, who alone is authorized to receipt for all moneys due the said firm.
WILLIAM CONOLLY,
HENRY WILSON.
P. S.—The business of the late firm will be continued by HENRY WILSON, at No. 49 Rose-st. and No. 163 Worth-st. Office, No. 163 Worth-st., one door east of Centre-st., New-York.
HENRY WILSON, Proprietor.
WM. CONOLLY, Supt. Mech. Dept.

New-York, Jan. 2[illegible], 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
[illegible] WILMERDING,
FRANKLIN [illegible] WORCESTER.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted to our firm [illegible] FRANCIS LEE and JOHN [illegible].
Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD......Manager
LAST WEEK
(but one)
of
LA PERICHOLE,
Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LAST PERICHOLE MATINEE BUT ONE.
RESERVED SEATS......ONE DOLLAR.
THIS EVENING AT 8,
LA PERICHOLE.
Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song......as......LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor......as......PIQUILLO
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MONS. AUJAC.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
A. BIRGFELD......Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. TOSTEE in her great role of BOULOTTE.
Sale of reserved seats commences MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at the Box Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD......Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
universally acknowledged as one of the
MOST DESERVING CHARITIES
of New-York City.
LA PERICHOLE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song......as......LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor......as......PIQUILLO
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN'S ORCHESTRAL UNION.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS,
Together with the following brilliant array of talent:
Miss JENNIE PROUDFOOT......Soprano
Master RAPHAEL DE SOLLA......Tenor
Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK......Baritone
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON......Pianist
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER......Violoncellist
Mr. ARTHUR RITZMER, Mr. H. B. LASSERVE } Accompanists
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Mr. H. B. DODWORTH } Conductors
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
who will appear in their
ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE,
never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on this continent.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH SEASON.
The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
F. T. FREY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 48 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
P. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Boxes to be secured of
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

A READING
BY GEO. VANDENHOFF,
IN AID OF EMMANUEL CHAPEL, 68TH-ST.,
At Lyric Hall, 6th-av. and 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Part 1.—From Shakespeare's "KING JOHN," the STORY OF PRINCE ARTHUR, in three scenes.
Part 2.—POETICAL RECITATIONS, Serious and Humorous.
Part 3.—From PICKWICK PAPERS—Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.; Evangelical Bookstore, No. 3 Bible House and at Lyric Hall.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music......Piano,
Violin......Organ,
Theory and Composition......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages......By Native Professors.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSALS.—SYMPHONY "Reformation," Mendelssohn. Overture "Leonore," Beethoven. Symphony, Schuberth. Pianoforte selections, also rehearsal and concert tickets.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st.

SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE INDIAN MAID......40c.
Perechole's Letter, 35c. Perechole Waltz......50c.
Velocipede Gallop. (Illustrated)......50c.
Music Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th st.,
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

THE CHARITY BALL,
under the usual management, will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on Feb. 2 next.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
No. 114 BROADWAY. Reserved Seats for all Theatres, opening nights included.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.
"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 663 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees respectfully announce a course of three lectures on Zoology, by Prof. ADRIAN E. EBELL, on the SATURDAY EVENINGS of Jan. 23, 30 and Feb. 6, 1869, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union. Tickets can be obtained at the Curator's office.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Members can procure tickets at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., until Feb. 2, free of charge.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and second-hand melodeons and organs of three first-class makers, and take from $5 to $10 monthly, until paid.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesday and Saturday, 3 o'clock; Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

PERSONAL.

TO H.—HOW I HAVE MISSED YOU THIS WINTER; you can never know; you must be cautious about messages to me; I am unchanged and unchangeable. [illegible]

SHALL WAIT FOUR DAYS LONGER for your answer, than must act; will come. M. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS,
REVERBERATING LAUGHTER.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½,
THIS EVENING AT 8,
SECOND VOLUME OF
G. L. Fox's
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
EVERYTHING NEW.
New scenery, new tricks, new costumes,
New music, new ballets and new caricatures.
By Thomas [illegible]
CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE.
CLOWN......(as in Volume I.)......G. L. FOX
Pantaloon......(as in Volume I.)......C. K. Fox
Harlequin......(as in Volume I.)......Frank Lacy
Columbine......(as in Volume I.)......Mlle. Laurent
Among the numerous novelties will be found
ASTOUNDING TRANSFORMATIONS.
THE LADIES AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.
PRODIGIOUS WONDERS.
THE DEMON BROTHERS,
AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
BEWITCHING BALLETS,
BY MLLE. RITA SANGALI AND
THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS
DE BALLET IN THE UNITED
STATES.
GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE,
G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC QUARTETTE.
[illegible]
MECHANICAL MARVELS.
THE DOUSTIUS STATUARY.
THE MODEL HALL [illegible].
CLASSICAL GROUPINGS,
BY MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET.
EXHILARATING FUN.
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE,)
THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD
SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE.
AND A
BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This Theatre will be
CLOSED
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
FOR
REHEARSAL.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869,
Will be produced that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
THE CAST
will include the names of

Mr. Lester Wallack,	Mr. John Gilbert,
Mr. Charles Fisher,	Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Mr. J. B. Polk,	Mr. B. T. Ringgold,
Mr. C. H. Rockwell,	Mr. G. F. Browne,
Mr. J. W. Leonard,	Mr. J. L. Matthews,
Mr. E. Milton,	Mr. J. Ward,
Mr. J. Melton,	Mr. E. Quigley,
Mr. E. Cashin,	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. G. Howard,	Mr. [illegible] Holloway,
Miss Rose Eytinge,	Mrs. Clara Jennings,
Miss Annie Ward,	Mrs. [illegible]
Miss Carrie Spier,	Miss L. [illegible]

&c. &c.
THE MUSIC,
including an appropriate Overture—the Madrigal—a hymn, and the incidental dances composed and arranged by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
The dance figures and groupings under the direction of Mons. GROSSI.
THE SCENERY
is entirely new, and has been painted by
Mr. H. Isherwood, Mr. Minard Lewis and Mr. G. Heans.
THE MEDIEVAL DECORATIONS
by Mr. W. GIBSON, of Gibson's Buildings.
THE ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
by Mr. W. FOSDICK.
THE COSTUMES,
in strict keeping with the period, by Messrs. FLANNERY, BENSCHOTEN, and HAMILTON.
THE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
(all made expressly, and from the most reliable authorities,) by Mr. JAMES TIMONEY.
THE ARMS, ARMORS AND EQUIPMENTS,
imported from Paris by Messrs. HORSTMAN & CO.
THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS
by Mr. H. BUTLER and Mr. ARTHUR WRIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1869,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of Boucicault's great drama of
AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK.
AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK. AFTER DARK.
Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE
IS NIGHTLY PRESENTED IN AFTER DARK.
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869.
First appearance of the renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS
ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FAREWELL MATINEE	FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD
FAREWELL MATINEE	FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD
FAREWELL MATINEE	WORRELL SISTERS
FAREWELL MATINEE	WORRELL SISTERS
FAREWELL MATINEE	FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN,	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN,	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	AND	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
JOHN E. OWENS IN BOTH.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
OWENS. | OWENS.
THE VICTIMS. | THE VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERBY. | SOLON SHINGLE.
SEVEN MORE COMEDY OWENS NIGHTS ONLY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Two performances. Six immense pieces. Variety.
ONE GLASS MORE. LES DEUX FUGITIVES.
JOHN STRONG. SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE.
COCO'S FROLIC. TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
Entire change of programme. The Rivals. Trovatore. Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin. Eugene Unsworth, Seymour and Dan Bryant.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption, in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the doctor himself. [illegible] great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, [illegible] fail; cures [illegible] effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequences [illegible] of mercury, but possesses the extraordinary property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.
What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. [illegible] Her infallible [illegible] Pills, No. 1, price $1; No. 2, specially prepared [illegible] never fail [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] All [illegible] confidential.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 [illegible] eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies [illegible] with or without medicine. [illegible]

IRREPARABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY [illegible] EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the [illegible] No. 42 5th-av. [illegible]

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE [illegible] No. 165 West 26th-st. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, No. 119 [illegible]

POWERFUL MEDICINE FOR EVERYTHING. Also, delicate diseases [illegible] A ladies' boarding-house, Dr. [illegible]

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE by Dr. [illegible] Medicine sent by mail [illegible]

DR. WEST, NO. 828 BROADWAY, [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY remedy on earth that will really cure without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers' Strike—Meeting of the Employers—Plans of Operations Agreed Upon for the Defeat of the Strikers—Female Compositors to be Employed—Address of Susan B. Anthony on the Subject.

A meeting of employing printers took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, for the purpose of devising means to resist the present strike of the journeymen book and job printers. They comprised members of the Society known as Typothetæ. One hundred and fifty notices of the meeting had been sent out the evening before. The following is a copy:

"You are earnestly requested to meet your fellow-employers this day, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 27th, and to take such decided action as will effectually defeat the unreasonable and unwarrantable demands of the Printers' Union. The Committee, after making very thorough inquiry, are satisfied that this strike has developed no additional strength since Monday, but has grown weaker every day; and they believe, if the employers will meet and act unitedly this day, the trouble will soon be ended. You know the moral effect of numbers and influence in matters of this kind, and, therefore, we earnestly beg for your presence at the Astor House. The representations made by the Printers' Union that nearly all the leading offices were paying their scale, are entirely false. The fact is, there is scarcely an establishment of any importance that has acceded to its demands, and we believe no more will. But we must make sure of this by coming together to-day, and devising means to utterly defeat its arbitrary exactions.

Signed—W. C. Martin, C. A. Alvord, John F. Trow, E. O. Jenkins, Francis Hart & Co., Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, John J. Reed, John P. Prall, Baker & Godwin, John W. Oliver & Co., French & Wheat, M. W. Siebert, McCrea & Miller, John F. Baldwin, Francis & Loutrel, Smith & McDougall, C. S. Westcott & Co., John W. Amerman."

Forty-seven members were in attendance. Mr. W. C. Martin, the President, said he had reason to suppose that the movement of the compositors now on foot was not in accordance with the wishes of the best workmen among them; though, from being members of the Printers' Union, they acquiesced in it. He had no desire to deny fair wages to those earning them, and thought it advisable, in resisting the strike, to place the resistance on the ground of the depressed condition of the trade, and the impossibility of a compliance on the part of employers without injury to themselves. He had reason to suppose that the strike was urged by inefficient workmen, that they might receive more wages than they deserved. The more intelligent of the men did not think the present moment a fitting time for the strike.

Mr. C. S. Westcott said that Mr. Egan, a leading member of the Typographical Union, had expressed himself willing, the day before, to recognize a distinction between leaded and solid matter, but objected to abolishing the difference between manuscript and reprint.

Mr. J. F. Trow said the case was not worth consideration.

Mr. C. A. Alvord said that the men had asked for an increase of wages as a highwayman asks money. "Here's the scale, Sir, and here's the order to strike. In an hour it goes into effect." Some years ago, in a New-England manufacturing village, the workmen obtained, through strikes, a perpetual increase of wages, until their employers could no longer afford to produce goods in competition with other villages. They therefore had their orders executed away from home, and the workmen were compelled to leave the place. The employers then sold their machinery and also left, and property in the village ruinously declined. The speaker deduced from this that printing work for this city, if wages were increased, would have to be executed in Albany, Boston, Troy, and other places where much is already sent from here, and where the wages paid are twenty-five per cent. less. Capital, he said, had never oppressed labor to the extent that labor had crippled capital five or six times in the last few years through means of the journeymen printers. He had never known a solitary instance where capital had undertaken to oppress that class of men.

Mr. P. C. Baker read the report of a Committee appointed a few days since, a portion of which was given in the Times of yesterday. The report concluded as follows:

"A few years since, when the very highest war rates ruled, we accepted a scale of prices from the compositors, since which time we have abated nothing, but, on the contrary, have in many cases voluntarily and in others from their importuning advanced all occupying positions of any responsibility very materially, while, at the same time, the prices of family necessities, dry-goods, groceries, clothing, &c., have been gradually falling—so much so that one of the heaviest dry good houses in this City is said to have lost over $3,000,000 in 1868 from depreciation. Indeed, it is a fact that a family can be respectably supported at the present time in this City at a less cost than in any of the smaller towns, notwithstanding the item of house rent is much higher here; and yet we pay our compositors twenty-five per cent. more than is paid in smaller places. Many of us have contracts running from three to twelve months, predicated upon prices which we had no reason to suppose would be otherwise than satisfactory so long as general matters should remain as they were; and yet the compositors spring their trap upon us in an instant, giving us no time for deliberation, but with the scale in one hand and the strike in the other, it is with an assumption of fairness, "your money or your life," and at once. Demagogues talk of the tyranny of capital—never yet did capital in this country attempt such an act of tyranny as this, but labor has done it periodically, and the periods are shortening."

Mr. Baker then instanced a number of leading houses, mentioned in the printers' list as having acceded to their scale, the members of which were, at that moment, present. He considered this strike the most weak and unreasonable ever attempted in this City. With exception of a few unimportant offices, employing but a few hands, very few had acquiesced in it. He was sorry that the Harpers had given their moral support to the movement, and, in alluding to the Appletons, said they had only agreed to comply in case the new rates became settled upon generally.

Mr. J. F. Trow said that the Appletons were still paying the old scale, notwithstanding their readiness to acquiesce.

Mr. McCrea said that Mr. Fletcher Harper had spoken the evening before to the same effect as the Appletons.

Mr. Hallenbeck remarked that the Harpers had acquiesced in the manner stated by Mr. McCrea, but said that if the new scale were enforced, they would be compelled to send their work to other cities.

Mr. Baker said that if this movement succeeded, it would be the initiative of a series of strikes. He had learned that composition was done in Albany at 30 cents a thousand, and stereotyping at 36 cents, in one of the best offices in the State. A bookbinder had observed to him that some of his craft thought of striking. He had answered the bookbinder that Albany charged 40 cents, where New-York charged 50 cents, on ordinary work, and 55 cents against the New-York price of 75 cents, on good work.

Mr. Alvord said that the Bible House, the Methodist Book Concern, the Harpers and the Appletons might be considered out of the employers' movement, as they were always ready to pay the prices agreed on by the rest of the printing firms.

The Chairman then announced that Miss Susan B. Anthony had addressed a note to the meeting. He read it as follows:

Gentlemen: The Workingwomen's Association appeal to you to contribute liberally for the purpose of enabling them to form at once a training school for girls in the art of type-setting. There are hundreds of young women now in this City who stand ready to learn the trade. More than fifty of these have made personal application to me. They are women who are stitching with their needles at starving prices, because that is the only work they know how to perform. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to help us to money, we will at once start a school. These women must be helped to their board, in part, at least, while learning the trade. Give us the means, and we will soon give you competent women compositors.

The communication was received, and a Committee of three appointed to confer with Miss Anthony, who was understood to be in the hotel, desiring to address the meeting. This novel raid on the part of the lady created much amusement, which was heightened when the names of committeemen were proposed by the President. Mr. Baker insisted on being excused, and Mr. Hallenbeck was nominated in his place. Mr. Westcott objected, but finally acquiesced. Mr. McCrea faced the music without blanching. The Committee soon returned, saying that Miss Anthony had simply sent a messenger, but would like to address them before their adjournment. Half-past 2 was therefore named as the hour. After this arrangement, one of the gentlemen whom the printers had named as adhering to their scale said he had only agreed to pay it for the time being. He considered it [illegible] for the benefit of inferior hands, and that it would not affect competent workmen, because they already earned the price demanded. Many compositors, he said, were mere automatons, [illegible] no more than boys of twelve. He intended in future to use boys entirely for reprint.

Mr. Baker asked what was to be done. The men on strike were wanted, or others must be had in their places. The strikers had said they could defy the employers. Perhaps so, but he would say that in future the employers must be the attacking party. [Applause.] They could attack with success. [Applause.] He called upon Mr. Green, of Messrs. Gray & Green, and requested him to give the late experience of his firm. Mr. Green said that his firm were doing well. They had wanted but 150 hands, and had obtained 23 the day before by advertising in Boston, Springfield, Troy, Albany, Philadelphia, Newark, and elsewhere. Yesterday the rush of applicants was great, and no more were needed. He said that on Monday morning three men had come to him with a piece of paper called a scale, which they asserted was issued by a body called the Printers' Union. He had replied that he would not comply with it, and would have nothing to do with the Union. He had also told them that he considered it a piece of unparalleled impudence for them to dictate to him what he should pay, and he would not accept it. Mr. Green said that his firm continued paying the old scale, and had not even complied with the three cents advance on composition agreed to by many present. He would make no change on composition.

Mr. Alvord offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Printers' Union of this City, regardless of right and courtesy, have attempted, through a secretly premeditated strike, the enforcement of an obnoxious scale of prices;

Resolved, That in all future conferences on the subject of wages or trade rules, we will treat with no Committee of the Printers' Union.

This resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Baker said that the trade wanted hands at once, and something must be done, as many were suffering. Employers could not expect to be listened to with reason by compositors, and they must either remain idle, or send to other cities, where workmen are getting but 35 to 40 cents, and offer them 50 to 53 cents for coming here. None present had attempted to obtain any hands except Mr. Green. A Committee should be appointed at once to advertise far and wide, and use all desirable expedients for procuring help.

The Secretary, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, read, at the request of the President, a scale of prices, under consideration, to be proposed to compositors. The paper was printed. The following is a copy:

Prices for composition, distribution and correction, free from all charge for making-up, matter to be cleared away by the office, per 1,000 ems.

English and German, common matter, reprint, solid, 47 cents; leaded, 44 cents; manuscript, solid, 50 cents; leaded, 47 cents. Latin, common matter, reprint, solid, 50 cents; leaded, 47 cents; manuscript, solid, 58 cents; leaded, 55 cents. French, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, reprint, solid, 52 cents; leaded, 49 cents; manuscript, solid, 60 cents; leaded, 57 cents. All the matter leaded with a thinner lead than eight to pica shall rate as solid. When compositors shall make up their own matter they shall be entitled to three cents additional on the above prices, and shall unlead and clear away their own matter. In consideration of the compositors being released from unleading and clearing away of dead matter, and of the advance in the price of solid matter, the office shall be entitled to claim and count all blanks composed by the maker-up. The compositor shall make his work correct to copy. All alterations from copy in proof shall be paid on time. Type larger than pica to be measured as pica. Pearl and diamond, five cents per 1,000 ems extra. Ten hours shall be considered a day's work. Compositors employed by the week will be paid according to their capacity, by special agreement, $20 per week being considered as a fair price for an expert workman. Compositors employed by the hour, in alterations, or other time work, will be paid at the rate of thirty-five cents per hour; if for ten hours, at the usual rate per week. When compositors are required to do work out of regular hours, they shall be paid at an advance of one-third upon the price of day work, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., including half hour allowed for supper; and at an advance of one-half on the price of day work for all work after 10 o'clock. Distribution of plain English matter shall be paid at twelve cents per 1,000 ems. Overrunning of matter and rejustifying, without corrections, at twenty-five cents per 1,000 ems.

Objections were made to this scale on the ground that it would occasion much trouble in measuring where the type varied, but it was finally adopted.

Mr. Baker then suggested that all present should give their names for publication. This was done. They were as follows: W. C. Martin, C. A. Alvord, J. F. Trow, C. S. Westcott, McCrea & Miller, Vincent Dill, Charles H. Jones, John H. Medill, John H. Baldwin, J. H. Batchelor, Phair & Co., Gray & Green, C. Vogt, E. O. Jenkins, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Nicholas Mueller, J. H. Tobitt, C. C. Shelley, Allen & Co., Francis & Loutrel, S. Bradford, Pelletreau & Cole, Hallett & Breen, Alfred Cobb, E. Bartow, J. Polhemus, D. B. Blackwall, Fitchener & Glastaller, John Donough, E. Hoyt & Co., Torrey Brothers, J. J. Reed, Bergen & Tripp, Smith & Son, Davies & Kent, French & Wheat, John P. Prall, Lange, Hillman & Lange, M. B. Brown & Co., Anson Herrick & Sons, J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Little, Rennie & Co., M. W. Siebert, Hoft Brothers, A. W. King, Francis Hart & Co., Baker & Godwin.

At this moment Miss Anthony was announced. Upon being introduced, she said that, a few minutes before sending her note, a gentleman had informed her of the present gathering of employers, and had suggested her calling upon them. Perhaps the present strike was a providential interposition in favor of women. One obstacle, she said, that the Workingwomen's Association had met with in opening new avenues of employment for women, was that there were no places open where girls could learn trades, and had thought some time before of a training school where type-setting could be taught them. The Workingwomen's Association was on the point of being incorporated. All money received by it would then be devoted to the purpose of maintaining such a school. From one to five hundred young women she knew of were starving at sewing work. If they could obtain a little aid to bridge over the time of learning to set type, they would make excellent hands. Working girls, she said, were generally poor, and must at once work upon something which would afford them money. They never leave home until urged by stern necessity, and must earn money immediately. In the majority of cases they can only sew a little, teach a little, or perhaps write a little for periodicals. Those professions were already overcrowded. The printer of the *Revolution*, Miss Anthony said, was employing a few girl apprentices, but could accommodate no more. One employing printer had offered to take a number of girls in his office and instruct them for $25 each.

Mr. Trow asked if the training office proposed was intended to compete with the printing offices now existing.

This took Miss Anthony somewhat aback. She said she had not thought of that, but needed the aid of practical men to consider the subject.

Mr. Trow moved the appointment of a Committee to take the question into consideration. He would do anything in his power to forward the movement.

Mr. Baker recognized the remark of Miss Anthony, that perhaps the strike was providential in favor of female aid, and felt that printing firms would probably be driven into employing women. He asked for information respecting the female training schools of Chicago and San Francisco. Miss Anthony said that of the former she knew little, but that the latter was very successful. It was a job office, and received much public patronage.

It was resolved that a Committee should be appointed to consider the subject, and a vote of thanks to Miss Anthony was moved by Mr. McCrea, which was unanimously given.

Miss Anthony thanked them as she withdrew. She presumed that the present was the first occasion on which they had experienced a similar innovation, but that it would be by no means the last.

After the departure of the lady it was decided that the consideration of a training school should be included in the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means. For this Committee Messrs. McCrea, Baldwin, Hallenbeck and Shelley were named.

Mr. Baker thought that the present fight with the Printers' Union, instead of lasting only a week, as was thought by them, would perhaps continue for several weeks, and even months.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

The Sailors' Strike.

The men concerned in this strike have secured a room at No. 96 Oliver-street, in which to transact business, and they propose to hold another general meeting at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, this evening. Yesterday they had committees out in the vicinity of various shipping offices to persuade men not to accept less than the wages demanded, and to counteract the persuasions of the shipping masters and boarding-house keepers. There seem to be two schemes connected with the undertaking, one the establishment of a "New-York Seamen's Benevolent Association," similar to the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association, which has been in operation since the beginning of the year 1866, and has rescued the steam-vessel sailors on the West side of the City from the hands of land-sharks; and another to obtain in some way, perhaps by the assistance of the Board of Commerce, the establishment of a general shipping office for New-York. Such a shipping office flourishes in London. The fee for shipping there is two shillings, one-half paid by the sailor and one-half by the Captain. When the sailor returns from a voyage he is paid off in the office, and can, if he pleases, deposit his money in a bank connected with the institution, without going out of the building to be attacked by the dreaded sharks, and when he reaches his home in the country he draws his money, and has it out of harm's way. It is curious to see the sailor's fear of the boarding-house keeper, but the feeling is not a causeless one, if the stories that sailors tell are half of them true. Our reporter visited the reading-room of the Ocean Seamen's Association yesterday afternoon. The men congregated there were orderly and intelligent, deeply conscious of the wrongs which sailors suffer, but not extravagant in their expressions. Many, in fact, most of the seamen in this Association have been officers but prefer being seamen under its protection to being officers from the East side boarding houses. What they elicited from them was, in substance, as follows: The shipping masters, when not boarding-house keepers themselves, are completely under the control of the latter. If you go to a shipping office to ship; the first inquiry is, "Where do you board?" and if you are married and live at home, or board in a respectable house, you are (seldom respectfully) informed that you are not wanted. But, not content with promoting the shipping of men outside of the houses, the boarding-house keepers take various means to force men into the houses. Some men are kidnapped and then locked up in attics, deprived of clothes, sometimes the runner of a house goes to the forecastle of a vessel when it comes into port, and seizing a sailor's clothes, carries them to the house, leaving word however where they are to be found. The sailor goes for them, and is straightway locked in. Men, especially unsophisticated Germans from the German steamers, are stolen, that is persuaded to desert, taken to a house and locked up. The men so confined are supplied with whisky, tobacco and cards, perhaps with other creature comforts. When the boarding-house keeper has occasion to supply a crew then men are told they must go. Some consent; others refuse. The latter may be made drunk and sent on board in that condition, or they may be beaten by the keeper and his runners until their consent is obtained. The Germans are generally bullied and beaten. It is not uncommon for one boarding-house keeper to call another to assist him in these coercive measures, the favor to be returned at an early opportunity. The bill for board, whisky, tobacco, &c., is always sufficient to cover the advance pay. Some officers of vessels connive with shipping masters, and receive part of the profits. The boarding-house keepers threaten bloody vengeance against the strikers and all concerned. Night before last they attacked and brutally misused a number of men coming from the meeting in the Bowery. They all carry concealed weapons, revolvers, knives, slung-shots and brass knuckles, and Superintendent Kennedy might reap a rich harvest of such fruit any day on the corner of Burling-slip and South-street.

These are the statements by which the sailors justify the steps they have taken. They have appealed to the Seamen's Friend and other societies, in vain. The invariable reply is, "the boarding-house keepers and whisky men are all together, and they are too strong for us; but if you would like any tracts, we will give you some." "It's all very well to think of dying," said a sailor, "but a man lives first and dies afterward." They claim that the establishment of a general shipping office is for the interest of ship-owners and insurance companies, (the argument is not new, but neither is it obsolete,) because vessels will be safer with good crews. In London, a captain goes to the office, sees the men he is to take, converses with them and selects those he likes. Moreover, every man must have a certificate of good conduct and a discharge from his last vessel. In this country the Captain does not see his men until they are on board, and they are out of sight of land before they recover sufficiently from their drunkenness to show whether they are seamen or not. If the ship gets into trouble she may not have more than half a dozen efficient men, while the rest are lubbers and utterly useless.

This evening they hope to organize themselves, and, perhaps, to appoint committees to confer with influential men.

The Journeymen Bakers—A Strike Probable.

Among the trades organizations that are now being exercised on the question of wages is that of the bakers, and in this class of operatives there exists complaint, not only as to the small pecuniary remuneration they receive for their labor, but also as to the number of hours they are compelled to work. Last Summer they struck for higher wages and less working hours, and succeeded in persuading their employers to accede to both demands. From $12 per week their wages were raised to $15, and instead of sixteen hours' labor, twelve was substituted. Of late, however, the employing bakers determined not only to return to the old system, but they demanded eighteen hours' labor instead of sixteen, while they at the same time reduced the standard of wages to $12 per week, and in some cases not more than $10 is paid. In consequence of this, dissatisfaction exists among the journeymen, and a strike, both against the long hours' labor and the reduced rate of pay, is imminent among them, unless the employers recede from the position they have taken. When the decision was arrived at to reduce the wages, many of the journeymen gave up their situations, and have not since been able to procure employment. It is said that no less than 1,000 of them are now idle, and the officers of the journeymen's association aver that there are many cases of destitution among those who are without work. The condition of the trade was quite extensively canvassed in the shops throughout the City yesterday, and the determination was very generally expressed by the journeymen to demand a return to the rate of wages and the number of hours agreed upon last Summer. The question was also broached, in case the employers should refuse the demands of the men, of starting coöperative bakeries in various sections of the City, and appealing to the generosity of the public for patronage. Many of the journeymen have families, and they declare that they cannot support those who are dependent on them out of the small wages they now receive. A meeting of the trade is to be held this evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, to take into consideration what remedial measures should be adopted for bettering the condition in which the journeymen now find themselves.

Journeymen Job Printers' Strike.

The Union compositors now on strike held their usual series of meetings at No. 68 East Broadway, during the day and evening, but objected to any further reports being presented in the papers, and consequently refused to admit members of the Press.

YALE ALUMNI DINNER.

A Pleasant Gathering at Delmonico's—Speeches of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Others.

This dinner at Delmonico's yesterday was a grand success so far as enjoyment was concerned. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts presided and many distinguished men were present, among whom were President Woolsey, Rev. Dr. Badger, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Dr. Wm. Adams, Wm. E. Dodge, L. B. Chittenden, Mr. Farman, of Chicago; Gov. Buckingham, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Chauncey Depew, Wayne McVeigh, Charles Tracey, and a number of the Professors of Yale. The whole number present was very large, large enough to embarrass the committee, who were not prepared for such an attendance. The pleasure of meeting classmates, and possibly the anticipation of a good dinner manifested itself in hilarity as soon as Dr. Badger had concluded the blessing, and it was noticable that the old boys were the noisiest at first, excepting the distinguished gentlemen in the pulpit and Professors' pews; they were joyous but calm. After the eating was accomplished and thanks had been given, a copy of songs was passed around and with it the following notice:

The students of Yale College are hereby notified that the present Winter vacation is extended a fortnight from the 4th of next month.

As this is occasioned by the difficulty which the steward finds in procuring flour or bread, it is earnestly requested of the parents that they would assist in furnishing the necessary supplies.

EZRA STILES, President.

Yale College, Jan. 29, 1779.

All joined in singing "*Gaudeamus Igitur*" and the last verse, "*vivant omnes virgines*," &c., was accompanied by clapping and other demonstrations of depth of feeling.

Mr. Evarts then proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States," and afterward spoke in substance as follows:

I have had some experience in public dinners, ["Hear, hear!"] and I never knew one where it was of so little consequence who made speeches, or what was said, because all are speaking, and, doubtless, profoundly. We are able to welcome here the head of the great College, [loud cheers,] and the Professors, whose business it was to teach us more than they knew themselves, and who, if they measured their loss by our gain, retained all that they ever knew. "*Facies nom omnibus una, nec diversa tamenqualem decet esse sororum.*" ["Translate it! English!"] It was expected by the reporters and by the general public that all the speeches at this dinner would be in Latin or Greek. The reason why they are not is the fact that President Woolsey and myself together know more Greek than all the rest of you. He knows Latin also as well as Greek, and I, too, know one as well as the other. We could decide on neither, and so we speak in English; but we occasionally fall into our natural Latin, and I shall not trouble myself to translate for this audience. Our colleges have become universities, but not like the English universities. The smallness of that island has permitted the colleges to be congregated in one or two spots into great universities; but our Harvard, Yale and Princeton have scattered their colleges through the country. We do not need to find models in England, where the circumstances are so different. Our Alumni Associations will keep alive the sympathy of the children of each *Alma Mater*. We have come here to-night to consider the prosperity and the prospects of the College. How much this College has done for us and how little we have done for it! How much this College has done for the country, and how much some of our countrymen, for whom personally College has done nothing, have done for the College—Sheffield, of New-Haven, and Peabody, of London. [Cheers.] Among the sons of Yale who have benefitted the country, I will mention Whitney, whose cotton gin has done so much for our comfort, by giving us cheap cloth, and Morse, [cheers,] who has put it in the power of the poor man to send messages and receive information which kings and armies could not have collected before. *Viridus Morse*, [*Pallida mori*,] *aequo pede pulsat regumque turres et pauperum tabernas.* [Three cheers for Prof. Morse.] And we must not forget those who, without earning fame, have spread the influence of learning through the country—the common soldiers of learning. [Cheers.] They used to have debating societies in college when I was there, (and I am pleased to see that most of those present are about my age,) but now the brilliancy of the students is so great that it isn't safe for them to assemble in large numbers. They have to have separate pens, which they call secret societies. This folly must be out-grown before men will get all possible good from their college life. To keep alive the interest of graduates different alumni associations must be represented in the college government, as the President has suggested. [Cheers.] Nothing is required but a statute of the State of Connecticut, and now we come to a tract—no, a so ng—no, a tract. (This programme has been altered every ten minutes for the last two hours.) "Yale College"—our college, of whom the President a hundred years ago said: "*Esto perpetua, Alma Mater Yalensis.*"

This was followed by three cheers and a song, and then President Woolsey made an excellent speech which was heartily applauded.

The remaining toasts of the evening were responded to as follows:

The Alumni of Yale—Mindful of College days, in all climes honoring the old seat of learning, may they ever flourish and keep warm their sympathies with all that is true, beautiful and good.

Responses by Rev. H. M. Dexter, Rev. Dr. Blagden and Mr. McVeagh.

The Clergy—Teachers of faith, guides of worship, examples of virtue; they are worthy disciples of the Master of us all.

Response by Rev. Dr. William Adams.

The Bar.—The appointed vindicators of public and private rights.

Response by Mr. Charles Tracy.

The Medical Profession.—A noble union of science and humanity.

Response by Dr. Edward Delafield.

The Army and Navy—The true chivalry; the champions of liberty.

Response by Gen. Joseph Jackson.

The Press—

Response by Mr. T. Charlton Lewis.

Woman—*Sanctissima, et purissima, atque carissima.*

Response by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps.

The happy company dispersed at an early morning hour.

The Attempt to Shoot Officer Holland.

Wm. Edwards, the man who was arrested by Officer Holland, in Grand-street, E. D., on the evening of the 26th inst., was taken before Justice Tompkins, yesterday, for examination. The witnesses who testified were the officer who made the arrest, Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., and Jacob Mensch, the jeweler in front of whose store the prisoner attempted to shoot the policeman. The evidence was simply a repetition of the facts already published. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the conduct of Officer Howard was handsomely commended by the Court.

Murderous Affray in Brooklyn.

A murderous affray took place in the neighborhood of Park and Myrtle avenues yesterday. It appears that Wm. H. Edwards and Samuel Halsey, both colored, bricklayers, were standing on the sidewalk in Canton-street waiting for their employer, when Bernard Gauly rushed toward them and struck Edwards in the face, knocking him over into the gutter. As soon as Edwards regained his feet he and Halsey ran off in the direction of Myrtle-avenue. Gauly was reinforced by John Hopkins, a gardener in Prospect Park, who gave the colored men chase. The pursuing party were soon aided by men and women who threw stones, sticks and whatever else they could at the colored men, and shouted as if in common cause, "Kill the d—d niggers." During this exciting chase Hopkins received several stab wounds and he fell into the street. The mob still pursued the objects of their wrath. At last the colored men took shelter under the counter in the crockery store of Mrs. Dawson in Myrtle-avenue, where the mob forced their way in, and in the affray demolished about $100 worth of crockery, pounded the head of Edwards with clubs and threw crockery in the most extravagant manner at Halsey. The Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct were soon on the spot and succeeded in arresting Edwards, the colored man who was charged with stabbing Hopkins, and Gauly, the original assailant. Hopkins was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. The other prisoners are held to await the result in the case of Hopkins. Edwards, the colored man, is represented as an industrious and sober man, having a wife and six children, whom he has always provided for faithfully and well.

Anniversary of the Peithologian Society of Columbia College.

The sixty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music, which was filled with a select audience. Mr. James N. Brady, A. B., presided. The students appeared in Oxford gowns and hats, and the performances were generally creditable.

The following was the programme of the evening: Overture—"Poet and Peasant." March—"Victoria." Prayer, Rev. C. R. Duffie, S. T. D. Prayer—"Lurline." President's Address, J. M. Brady, A. B. Selections—"Genevieve." Oration—"Progress of Liberty among Nations, R. H. Wilkinson. Song—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Oration—"Old Fogies," T. C. E. Ecclesine. Waltz—"Hofballtanze." Oration—"Luxury of Great Cities," Valentine Mott. Aria—"Nabucodosor." Oration—"Poetry," Felix Adler. Selections—"Barbe-Bleue." Oration—William H. Sage. Galop. Oration—"Independence Must have Limits," B. F. Romaine, Jr. Aria—"Duo Foscari." Oration—"Energy," William H. Connover. Waltz—"Telegram." Oration—J. J. Casey, A. B. Selection—"La Périchole." Honorary Address—Edward C. Houghton, A. B. Waltz—"Memento." Honorary Address—Henry A. W. Barclay, A. B. Benediction. Popular Airs—Grafulla. The music was furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The following is the Committee of Arrangements: William Fanning, Jr., Grand Marshal, Edward B. Hilton, W. B. Cutting, Henry Munsel, J. O. Morse, Jr., Richard Berrian, Towsen Caldwell.

Lecture by Dr. Peaslee on "Air."

The third in the series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered last evening by Dr. Peaslee before a large audience of young men, at the headquarters, No. 162 Fifth-avenue. The subject was "Air, as the vital necessity of life." The lecturer, before commencing, made some remarks in reference to the injurious effects of smoking tobacco. The use of tobacco interferes with digestion, causes disease of the throat, diminishes virility, sometimes producing impotency, blunts the intellect and destroys the finer sensibilities. It never should be used for medicinal purposes. Having said this much in regard to the "fragrant weed," the lecturer proceeded to explain the use and effect of air on the human system. The vitalizing element of air, oxygen, is essential to life and health. Animals require it in order to exist and enjoy the natural heat of the body. The lecturer described the action of breathing, and said it should always be performed through the nose, and explained the wonderful mechanism of the circulatory organs. A grown person breathes from fourteen to eighteen times in a minute, and less when asleep than awake. In every twenty-four hours one and a half pounds of vapor are exhaled from the lungs. The doctor spoke of the necessity of having pure air in our sleeping apartments, and recommended a careful attention to a proper ventilation in our dwellings as a matter of indispensable hygienic importance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

There will be a special exhibition of the new methods of Object-teaching at the Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, on Monday next, at 9-30 A. M. It is believed that parents and teachers, and others interested in education, will find these exercises valuable and interesting.

The eighth sermon of the series, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Church on Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street, by Rev. Dr. De Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, Penn.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Isaac S. Davis, the young man who committed suicide on Thursday at No. 125 Crosby-street, as already noted in these columns. The evidence of the three women who were in the room at the time, showed that the first attempt by Davis to shoot himself proved unsuccessful, and that he fired the second bullet through his head, as described yesterday. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., a brother-in-law to deceased, testified that he had frequently spoken of committing suicide when momentarily excited or annoyed. The jury rendered a verdict that Davis shot himself while temporarily insane.

George Smith attempted suicide on Thursday night in his room at No. 333 East Eleventh-street, by swallowing arsenic. Antidotes having been successfully administered, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A large board in front of the City Hospital in Broadway, announces an auction of the lease of the property there on the 16th of February. No decision has been arrived at with reference to the future location of the hospital. The Blind Asylum and the Roosevelt property on Fifty-seventh-street are talked of for temporary occupation.

The vestry of St. Thomas' Church have secured the Church of the Resurrection, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, as a place of worship until the magnificent edifice on Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street is completed. The present temporary chapel will be taken down about the 1st of May, when the congregation will remove to the Church of the Resurrection.

From the annual report of the Corporation Counsel it appears that judgments to the amount of $501,266 72 were recovered against the City during the past year.

The ship *Marlborough*, cleared yesterday at this port for Antwerp, takes out a cargo of petroleum, consisting of 50,000 boxes, containing 500,000 gallons. This is the largest quantity that has ever been afloat in one vessel.

The New-York City Directory gives notice that, owing to the late arrival of the *City of London*, the mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, which she will carry to-day, will not close until noon.

Yesterday there was received at the Morgue, from Pier No. 14 East River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 45 years; five feet seven inches high; had no hair on his head; had on gray pants and shoes. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The body of a new born infant was found yesterday under the bridge of the Cortlandt-street ferry, by some boatmen.

Brooklyn.

Mary Mulligan was arrested and taken before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, charged with stealing from Mrs. Elvira Depew, of No. 157 Seventeenth-street, furs, handkerchiefs and other articles, of the value of $100. Mary not being ready for examination, the case was adjourned until to-day.

Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Grace Church, on the Heights, has received an unanimous call to become Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. It is understood that, unless Dr. Hoffman desires a change of his field of labor, the congregation of Grace Church intend that he shall remain their Rector.

John H. Fletcher, the colored boot-black who was arrested on Thursday night for cutting off the end of Daniel Foley's nose with a razor, in the bar-room under the Masonic Temple, in Grand-street, E. D., was taken before Justice Voorhies yesterday, and held for examination on Thursday next. Meantime Foley has had the severed portion of his nose replaced.

Judge Troy, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, instructed District-Attorney Morris not to accept less than $2,500 bail for felonious offences, and to increase that amount in proportion to the grade of the offence.

New-Jersey.

A Jersey City flour merchant, Henry S. Pape by name, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Onslow and taken before United States Commissioner Jackson, charged with opening letters and stealing money from them. According to the affidavit of Mr. Cor Casterlin, the complainant, permission was obtained by him of Mr. Pape, early in the present month, to have his letters left at the store of that gentleman in Pavonia-avenue. Several letters were delivered at the store by the carriers, but they were opened by Pape and destroyed. In one of them was a considerable sum of money, which Casterlin has not since heard from. A young man named Charles Blikstein also furnished an affidavit setting forth the fact that Pape had opened letters belonging to Casterlin in his presence. Pape was admitted to bail in $1,000 to appear for further examination.

Henry Murray, a drug clerk, lately employed in Jersey City, was arrested on Thursday, charged with having drugged and outraged a young girl named Nellie Scudder, at a firemen's ball, held in Franklin Hall, Union Hill, on Wednesday night. He was committed for trial.

The Hoboken Common Council, in casting about for a cheap and commodious City Hall, have fixed upon the Morton mansion, at No. 95 Washington-street, which they contemplate purchasing and remodeling.

William Smith, a man of notorious character, was arrested on Thursday night at West End for an atrocious assault upon his wife, who has suffered for a number of weeks from a severe illness. He had treated her with great cruelty at different times during her illness, and on Wednesday he committed a greater outrage by dragging her from her bed and beating her in a brutal and shocking manner, her injuries being so great that her life is despaired of. He was committed to await trial.

The Martha Institute at Hoboken will be put up for public sale on the 2d day of March next, in default of payment of city taxes to the amount of $600.

The woolen mills of Samuel R. Wilson, between Broad and Warren streets, Trenton, took fire yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock. The fire was soon extinguished by the Fire Department, not, however, without causing a considerable loss to the building, machinery and stock. The loss by both fire and water was very large, but it cannot yet be definitely ascertained.

Patrick Brady, a house-owner in Newark, was arrested yesterday for firing a pistol at the father of one of his tenants, with whom he had had a quarrel. According to the complaint of the latter, Brady came up to the fence in front of the house at about midnight on Thursday night and fired two shots at him while he was walking in the yard, and then chased him into the house. Brady was fined for drunkenness, as it was proved that he had been intoxicated and disorderly in other places, and he was also held in $500 to appear for trial for assault with deadly weapons.

Samuel Butler, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Newark, was found dead at the corner of Mill and Factory streets, yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been caused by a fall. A post-mortem examination was, however, held yesterday afternoon and an inquest will be held to-day.

The Morris and Essex Railroad employes who were arrested for robbing a man named Goodison, on a night train, near Orange, have been discharged from custody, the complainant having failed to appear against them.

A man named James Conners was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with having committed an atrocious assault upon his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alice Cary, whom he dragged out into the street on Thursday night, beating her until she was insensible. He was held by Justice White to answer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅜@75½.

Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

Frankfort, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, 79⅛@79¾ for the old issue.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 29—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 77,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 19,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 269,000 bales, of which 77,000 are from the United States.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 6d. ℔ cental, for California White, and 9s. 10d. @10s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 33s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

Provisions—Pork, 95s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 74s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum quiet at 9d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 10½d. for Refined. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt.

London, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tallow, 47s. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £94 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. Sugar, 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £27 5s. ℔ ton.

Antwerp, Friday, Jan. 29.

Petroleum, 58½f.@59f. for Standard White.

London, Friday, Jan. 29—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¼. Stocks easier.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 29—1 P. M.

Cotton—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at [illegible],000 bales, of which 141,000 are American.

Provisions—Lard firm. Bacon, 59s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork firm.

Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

London, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Havre, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—The market opens dull at 133f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 135f. for Low Middlings afloat.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 29.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased 600,000 francs since last week.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 29—2 P. M.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

Breadstuffs—Wheat dull; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. ℔ cental. Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western, and 33s.@33s. 3d. for new.

London, Friday, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 26⅜; Illinois, 92¼.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11¾d.; afloat, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

Provisions—Cheese firm but unchanged. Bacon active.

Produce—Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11d. ℔ gallon.

London, Friday, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil dull and unchanged.

Havre, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

Cotton—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

Frankfort, Friday, Jan. 29—Evening.

American Bonds closed firmer and higher; Five-twenties, 79⅛@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Bourse steady; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

Antwerp, Friday, Jan. 29.

Petroleum market closed dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

Havana, Friday, Jan. 29.

Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard active at 8½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining quiet; quoted, 7¼@7¾ reals at the outports. Exchange on London, 15½@17 premium; on Paris, 3@4; on United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 24@23 discount; short sight, 21@20 discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, 4½@5 premium; short sight, 7½ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tobacco dull. Flour quiet; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Fancy, $11@$11 50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firmer at 59c.@63c. for Common to Choice. Barley quiet; Choice Iowa Spring, $2@$2 05; Fancy Illinois, $2 25@$2 50. Rye firm at $1 28@$1 30. Pork dull; Light Mess, $31; Heavy, $31 50. Bulk Meats dull; 600 pieces loose country Shoulders, Hams and Rib Sides sold at 14½c. for the round lot; 15 casks of city packed Clear Sides at 17c.; and yesterday afternoon, buyers' option, February at Keokuk, 15,000 pieces loose Shoulders at 13c., and 120,000 Rib Sides at 15c., and 170,000 Clear Sides at 16c. Bacon heavy; sales 10 casks Clear Sides at 18c.; 100,000 lbs. City Packed, week after next, at 18c., and 10 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams at 18c. Hogs—Packing for the season has closed; the number packed to date is 226,000 head, an increase of nearly 12,000 head from last season. Lard heavy. Receipts—Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 1,500 head; Flour, 3,200 bbls.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 29.

Exchange on New-York firmer at 1-10 per cent. premium. Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 50. Wheat dull at a decline of ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@$1 21½; No. 2 at $1 14¾; since 'Change at $1 14½. Corn less active but firmer at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; New, 57c.; No grade, 52½c.@52¾c. Oats firm at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 49½c.; Rejected, 46c.@46½c. Rye dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 17½@$1 18. Barley dull and declined 5c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 70. Whisky dull and nominal at 92c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $30 cash. Lard dull and declined ½c.; sales at 19½c. Green Meats nominal. Bulk Meats dull; Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c., buyer February. Dressed Hogs quiet; Frozen, $13@$13 50; Common and Medium, $12 50@$13. Live Hogs dull and declined 15c.@20c.; Fair and Medium, $10 15@$10 50; Good to Extra, $10 75@$11 50. Beef Cattle steady; Butchers', $4 62½@$5 50; Good and Extra Choice, $7 75@$8 15. Receipts to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Receipts to-day, 9,315 bales; for the week, net, 38,918 bales; gross, 39,120 bales; exports to-day, 5,096 bales; for the week—to Great Britain, 5,476 bales; to the Continent, 136 bales; coastwise, 13,075 bales; stock on hand, 139,556 bales; sales of the week, 14,050 bales; sales to-day, 4,350 bales. Cotton ½c. lower; Middlings, 27c. Gold, 137. Sterling Exchange, 149¼; Commercial, 148¾@148¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 25. Corn firm at 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 70c. Bran dull at $1 10@$1 12. Hay—Prime, $24; Choice, $25. Pork quiet and firm at $32 75@$33. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Lard firm; Tierce, 21c.; Keg, 23c. Sugar quiet; Common, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12⅛c.@13c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@15c. Molasses quiet; Common, 60c.@63c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 69c.@70c. Whisky firmer at $1 03@$1 07. Coffee active; Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 Red, $1 70, and $1 60 for No. 2. Corn firmer and advanced; sales at 67c.@68c. Oats firm at 61c.@64c. Barley unchanged. Cotton firm at 28c. for Middlings. Whisky moderately active and in demand at 96c. Provisions dull; holders firm and unwilling to make concessions. Mess Pork sold at $31, but to a limited extent. Bulk Meats neglected. Bacon in limited demand at 14¾c.@17¼c.@18c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides, but offered sparingly and little out of smoke. Lard held at 20c., but in small demand. Sugar-cured Hams, 19c.@19½c. Gold, 136. Exchange firm. Money quiet.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton firmer; Middlings, 29½c.@30c. Flour dull and weak; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 25; Minnesota do., $7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 25@$9 75. Wheat unsettled; Red, $1 70@$1 85; Amber, $1 95; White, $2 10@$2 25. Rye comes in slowly and sells at $1 65. Corn less active and not so firm; sales, 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 87c.@88c. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Western. Petroleum firm; Crude, 17c.; Refined, [illegible] the spot, 32c. Groceries unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $32. Whisky, $1@$1 02.

Oswego, Friday, Jan. 29.

Flour is dull and 25c. lower; sales 600 bbls., at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75@$9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels Milwaukee White Canada at $2 45@$2 55. Corn quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 02. Oats are selling in small lots at 62c. for Western. Barley nominally $[illegible] for Western. Rye inactive. Corn Meal, $2 20 ℔ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c., and to Albany, 67c.

Milwaukee, Friday, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 18½c. for No. 1, and $1 13½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 50c. for No. 2. Corn steady; sales at 62c. for New. Rye quiet at $1 12@$1 13 for No. 1. Barley nominally unchanged. Provisions dull; City Mess Pork, $29 75@$30; Sweet-pickled Hams, 16½c.@16¾c. Lard—Prime City, 20c. Receipts to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bbls. and 50 tcs. Pork.

Louisville, Friday, Jan. 29.

Tobacco—Sales 90 hhds. of Lugs to Cutting Leaf at $4 50@$25. Cotton, 28c. Mess Pork, $31. Lard, 20c.@20½c. Bulk Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c., all packed. Superfine Flour, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat, $1 75@$1 80. Corn, 65c.@67c. Oats, 60c.@63c. Rye, $1 45@$1 45. Whisky, free, 97c.@98c.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands nominally, 28½c. Flour unchanged and in fair demand. Wheat firm; sales Prime to Choice Red, $2 25@$2 30. Corn firm; Prime White at 86c.@88c.; Yellow, 85c.@87c. Oats firm at 75c. Rye firm at $1 50@$1 60. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 20½c.@21c.

Toledo, Friday, Jan. 29.

Flour steady and quiet. Wheat active; Amber, $1 67@$1 68 for No. 1 and White Michigan. Corn quiet; sales of New at 67c.; Rejected, 64½c.; Yellow, 73c. Oats active at 58c. for Michigan, and 56c. for No. 2. Rye dull. Barley closed advancing; No. 1 State, $1 80. Dressed Hogs dull at $13 25. Mess Pork—Sales at $30 50. Lard firm at 20½c.@21c.

Norfolk, Va., Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 5,094 bales; receipts coastwise, 359 bales; total receipts of the week, 5,453 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,203 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; stocks on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 2,483 bales; market quiet; Low Middling, 27½c.@28c; total sales of the week, 179 bales.

Mobile, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Receipts of the week, 9,349 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,589 bales; to other foreign ports, 800 bales; coastwise, 3,440 bales; stock on hand, 55,592 bales; sales of the week, 3,340 bales; sales to-day, 200 bales; market dull and flat; Middlings nominally, 27¾c.; receipts, 3,559 bales; exports, 18 bales.

Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 29.

No change in Flour and Grain quotations to-day; nothing doing worth noticing, except three car loads and 500 bushels Canada Barley; at $2 10, in store, and three or four car loads New Corn at 79c., on track, to arrive. Mess Pork quoted at $31, and Lard at 21c. Dressed Hogs nominal.

Savannah, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 348 bales Sea Island, 10,832 bales Uplands; coastwise, 99 bales Sea Island; total, 11,279 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, none; Continent, none; coastwise, 327 bales Sea Island, 4,325 bales Uplands. Stock on hand, 3,168 bales Sea Island, 50,941 bales Uplands. Sales of the week, 2,166 bales. The market is quiet, but steady; Middlings, 27¾c.

Memphis, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton quiet but firm at 27¼c.@27¾c.; receipts to-day, 2,200 bales; shipments, 1,600 bales; receipts of the week, 12,000 bales; exports, 7,000 bales; stock in store, 19,000 bales. Flour—Superfine, $7@$7 50. Corn, 70c. Oats, 70c.@72c. Mess Pork, $32 50. Lard, 20½c.@22c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Sides, 18c.

Galveston, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Receipts, 3,529 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 3,316 bales; to Bremen, 2,151 bales; to New-York, 982 bales; to Baltimore, 298 bales; to New-Orleans, 3 bales. Stock, 14,383 bales. The market is unsettled and the demand light. Good Ordinary, 19½c.@19¾c.; sales 845 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Total receipts of the week, 2,734 bales; exports coastwise, 1,362 bales; total sales of the week, 300 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 2,000 bales; no sales to-day; market unsettled and nominal; Middling Uplands, 28c.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed firm, with an advance of ⅛c.; Middlings, 28c.; sales 1,120 bales; receipts, 901 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

Spirits Turpentine are steady at 53c.@53½c. Resin dull. Turpentine active at $2 35@$3 60. Tar active at $2 95. Cotton is weaker.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—The market is firmer and more active; sales, 690 bales; receipts, 844 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.

Charleston, S. C., Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton quiet; sales, 300 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 606 bales; exports to the Continent, 168 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 29.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, Third Issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 136⅝.

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

All care and anxiety about burglary removed by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Hundreds who are using it testify to this fact. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pamphlet sent free. Look out for infringements. Each case in using or vending will be noted and dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. The rubber coat on the street has no connection with this office.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Main	Jan. 16	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Santiago de Cuba	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Santiago de Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 6 A. M. *No* supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 29.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Master Joseph Newan, Mrs. Kate Crosby, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Molloy, John Heaton, Mr. Walde, C. F. Mitchell, N. Stenoff, Alex. Duncan, A. Binny, B. Schuster, H. W. Oliver, R. W. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Victor and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lawlor, John Moorhead, S. Goldberg, C. R. King, Mr. Scott, W. H. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Beveredge and son, Mr. Dansman, Mr. Dickey, Marcus Daly, H. S. Jaffray, Louis Canter, Mr. Horkheimer, Assistant Commissary Gen. Thompson, wife, 3 children and nurse, C. H. Yorston, W. Harris, Mr. Stovel.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Carl Viginal, M. Slavin, J. Smith, D. Dewson, B. Dorscher, F. Kam, Wm. Kain, M. Broderick, C. Shonear.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets....... 5 15 | Moon rises... 8 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 33 | Gov. Island..10 22 | Hell Gate....11 44

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hawk, (Br.,) Jackmen, St. John's, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Worcester, Hudgins, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Harvest, Chadsey, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Ships Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey; Eugenie, (N. G.,) Chambley, Hamburg, Edye & Brock.

Barks Arthur, (N. G.,) Schafer, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Presto, (Br.,) Brown, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, J. Jex; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Barbados, W. Ray & Co.; Antelope, Rumball, Marseilles, James Henry; Spring Bird, Whitter, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.

Schooners White Swan, Collins, Belize, J. Leaycraft; Jesse Caril, Underhill, Cadiz, B. J. Wenberg; M. D. Marston, Marston, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Demerara, A. Abbott; Ed. Wattson, Willis, St. Martha, Savanilla, &c., D. De Castro & Co.; Amherst, Choesnet, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. Boynton, Mitchell, Portsmouth, N. H., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Lizzie Williams, Cooper, Camden, Me.; Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, Brown & Co.; Lois, Snow, Norfolk, C. & E. J. Staples; A. P. Cranmer, Predmore, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Stockton, Price, Baltimore, A. Starbuck; Estelle, Ward, Baltimore, W. B. Vondersmith; Trenton, Martin, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Jan. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 175 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 17, 10 miles E. of Fastnet, at 8 P. M., passed one of Guion's steamers bound E. Same date, 30 miles W. of Fastnet, at 11:30 P. M., passed one of the company's steamers bound E. 24th, lat. 44 13, lon. 48 44, at noon, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool. 26th, lat. 42 42, lon. 62 34, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Java, hence for Liverpool; same time, schr. Hail Columbia, standing southward; same day, lat. 40 42, lon. 62 30, at 11:25 A. M., passed one of Guion's steamers bound E.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 27, 8 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Welsh Hopkins, of and from Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Henry Sprague. Came to this port to load for Gibraltar.

Bark Henry P. Lord, (of Harpswell, Me.,) Pinkham, Matanzas Jan. 18, with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Baltimore,) Leary, Old Harbor, Jam., Jan. 10, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage. The bark Quindaro, for New-York, sailed Jan. 6.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax,) Forbes, Messina 58 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 21, and has had moderate weather since.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, (of Sag Harbor,) Franklin, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford Knowlton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Arthur Burton, (of Boston,) Fresh cox, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Queen of the West, for Delaware Breakwater for orders. From Jan. 24 to 27, from Straits of Florida to Cape Hatteras, passed upward of 50 sail of square-rigged vessels bound N.

Schr. J. W. Hatz, Brewer, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Coett, New-Granada 18 ds., with cocoa nuts to James Douglas.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella Montgomery, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. E. Lindsley, Wills, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin, Tuttle, Elizabethport, for Provincetown.

Schr. Carland, Lansley, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. O. R. Paynter, Hawkins, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Cold Spring.

Schr. J. C. Havens, Havens, Cold Spring.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Theodore S. Parker, Little, Glencove.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Attrone, Holt, Providence.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. John A. Vail, Cole, Fairhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Keaney, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, Norwich.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Brooks, Newport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. W. Sandford, Smith, Bridgeport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamship Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz, Ships Southampton, for Bristol, and City of Brooklyn, for Callao, and both anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Haitienne, from Capetown; Manzona, from Truxillo; schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York, and ship Albert, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. Ida Richardson, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Mary Susan, for Harbor Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29—Arr. bark Traveler, 34 ds. from Rio for orders. Spoke Jan. 4, bark Wavelet, from the South for Hampton Roads.

Passed in—Schr. Dearborn, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Schr. C. C. Clarke, for West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 28—Arr. schrs. Lucy D. Higgins, Boston, for Richmond; Hesperus, Cape Ann, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29—Arr. schrs. Sarah Fish, from New-York; Fannie Keating, from Baltimore; ship Shannon, from Glasgow.

Cld. bark Proteus, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Maria—brig, of Bangor, Me., strg. S., Jan. 27, lat. 26 40, lon. 74 40.

Irvine—schr., from Caibarien for Boston, Jan. 23, lat. 33 25, lon. 77 45.

Joseph Segar—schr., from Matanzas for Belfast, Me., 3 ds. out, Jan. 27, lat. 34 20, lon. 74 55.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Jan. 21, barks M. W. Brett and Neversink, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig F. C. Allen, for Boston in 5 days.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Jan. 10, brig Sarah Helen, (Br.,) for Boston in 6 days.

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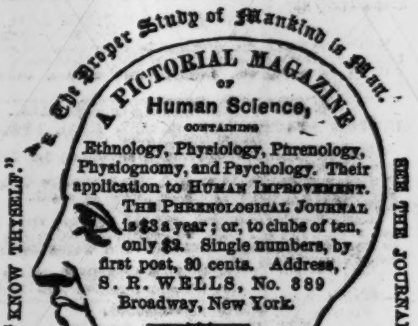

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